

TOMORROW

Ten of the best Ten pages of Saturday section to calve and inform your weekend



One year on in Moscow and Brezhnev is forgotten

The Irish connexion After the Falklands - putting Anglo-Irish relations back on course

Then there were four Today, four British clubs know their fate in the UEFA Cup draw

Referendum triumph for Botha

After his resounding white-only referendum victory, Mr P.W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, yesterday said he hoped the new constitution, would be implemented next year.

Thatcher chosen

Mrs Margaret Thatcher was nominated for reelection as leader of the Conservative Party within minutes of an announcement that an election must be held between three and six months after the start of the parliamentary session.

Opera director

The Dutch conductor Mr Bernard Haitink, musical director of Glyndebourne Festival Opera, is to succeed Sir Colin Davis as the next music director of the Royal Opera.

Nilsen jury out

The jury in the Dennis Nilsen murder trial will continue their deliberations today after failing to reach a verdict.

Walesa proxy

Mr Lech Walesa has decided not to go to Oslo to receive his Nobel peace prize, and has suggested that his wife, Danuta, should go instead.

Exocet blamed

A Greek shipping company claimed that one of its cargo ships damaged by Iraqi fire in the Gulf may have been hit by an Exocet missile.

Carson cleared

Champion jockey Willie Carson was cleared of careless riding by the Jockey Club yesterday and afterwards he spoke to Michael Seely.

Leader page, 13

Letters: On Sellafield, from Mr C. Allday, and Professor Margaret Donaldson-Salter, Grenada, from Lord of Home of The Firsell

Table with 2 columns: Home News, Overseas, Arts, Business, Court, Crossword, Diary. Includes sub-sections like Motoring, Parliament, Prem Bonds, Sale Rooms, Science, Sport, TV & Radio, Theatres, Weather.

Syria offers terms for resolving crisis in Lebanon

From Robert Fink, Geneva Syria is prepared to throw its support behind a new military agreement between the Lebanese and Israeli Governments guaranteeing the security of Israel's northern border in return for the freezing of the unofficial peace treaty between the two countries. In a remarkable development at the Lebanese reconciliation conference yesterday - and against all predictions - Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, made it clear to President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon that the Syrians would fully accept a new pact that would also demand security for southern Lebanon from Israeli encroachments but would be formally negotiated between senior Lebanese and Israeli army officers. 'Obviously the proposal for a new agreement comes from the three pro-Syrian Lebanese leaders belonging to the so-called National Salvation Front, but there is no doubt that the initiative was Syria's. Such initiatives always have far-reaching effects in the Middle East, and the most immediate of them came yesterday when a fierce attack was launched against the PLO guerrillas still loyal to Mr Yassir Arafat in the Lebanese city of Tripoli. As anti-Arafat Palestinians, apparently supported by Syrian regular troops, bombarded Mr Arafat's last redoubt, Mr Khaddam was able to demonstrate, at least to the satisfaction of Lebanese opposition politicians, that Syria was now in almost total control of the PLO and could prevent any further PLO activity in southern Lebanon. At the very moment that the nine delegates were debating the proposal for a new agreement with Israel, Phalangist forces outside Beirut began firing at Druze positions in the Chouf mountains. Sensing that the Geneva conference might be about to reach agreement, Druze leaders attending the conference used a radio-telephone link from the Intercontinental Hotel here to their own militia officers in the Chouf. 'There are developments going our way', one Druze official shouted down the phone to the heavily shelled town of Aley. 'Don't open fire.' The two principal Christian Maronite leaders in Geneva - Mr Pierre Gemayel of the Phalange and Mr Camille Chamoun - were under great pressure last night to accept the apparent compromise proposal, while President Gemayel himself was said to be on the point of accepting it. Like the Americans, however, he deeply distrusts the promises of Syria's ruthless regime. According to conference sources, the May 17 Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal agreement - the unofficial 'peace' treaty which Israel and the United States have declared sacrosanct - would be referred to 'further discussion' to a new Lebanese government of national unity led by President Gemayel and to the Lebanese Parliament. Lebanese Government officials would claim that Israel had already breached the agreement - by withdrawing precipitately from the Chouf and by setting up militias in southern Lebanon - and the pact would then be effectively frozen out of existence. Israel would almost certainly reject any idea of a new military agreement, but if President Gemayel accepts the opposition - and Syrian - formula, he could then call upon the US, which has vowed to support the legitimate Lebanese authorities, to back Lebanon's demand for a new military agreement with Israel. It would then be up to President Reagan, as Lebanon's guarantor, to overrule Israel's objections - much, of course, to Syria's satisfaction. The Syrians have made no public comment outside the conference here, but Mr Khaddam has repeatedly told delegates that Syria was not issuing an ultimatum over the May 17 agreement. President Gemayel believes that the Syrians are doing just that, although Mr Khaddam has spent much of his time talking delegates that Syria - far from originally accepting the Lebanese-Israeli treaty - had always opposed the idea. He has accused Mr Elie Salem, the Lebanese Foreign Minister, of

New entry procedure for Oxford

From Our Correspondent Oxford A new entrance procedure to Oxford University is to start in 1985 after the 28 colleges admitting undergraduates yesterday accepted reforms that are seen as the most important changes for 20 years.

The most controversial element is the abolition of the post A level entrance examination, said by its opponents to favour pupils from independent schools who have more opportunity for special cramming. All Oxford candidates will have to sit the examination in their fourth term in the sixth forms.

But applicants will still be able to apply via a 'no examination' route; colleges will still be able to make conditional offers based on A level results, providing applicants meet the university's overall matriculation requirements.

Examination by interview will also be open to those who have taken their A levels and colleges will still be able to ask for written tests.

Other important changes approved by the management committee of the Oxford College Admissions Office include an 'open admissions' system meaning students who have narrowly missed a place at a college of their choice or have not indicated a priority will share out among colleges with vacant places.

Scholarships and exhibitions at colleges will no longer be offered with places, but will have to be earned by undergraduate work.

Bias against polytechnics Page 5



Priceless haul: The silver chain of office worn by the Lord Lyon King of Arms, above, Scotland's chief herald, is among silverware stolen from his office at New Register House, Edinburgh. The chain containing 80 links was made for the coronation of William IV. The stolen items which were kept in a safe included a 15in long solid silver baton bearing a Celtic design and the name of clan Ferguson in Gaelic. Two candelabra, four salt cellars, four pepper pots, a tea pot, a mustard pot and cutlery have also disappeared.

Kinnock plans trips to US and Russia

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, is hoping to make visits next year to the United States and the Soviet Union, among several foreign trips that he is planning.

Since becoming leader Mr Kinnock has met President Mitterrand and the Austrian foreign minister, and is keen to involve other European socialist leaders in talks on a coordinated European recovery programme.

Mr Michael Foot was criticized for never visiting the United States as party leader. Mr Kinnock went there in 1977 and to the Soviet Union in 1972, on a visit with three other Labour MPs.

Mr Kinnock yesterday completed the formation of his slimmed-down front bench team, and formally announced the junior posts.

Mr John Golding, the former chairman of Labour's home policy committee who lost his place on the national executive this year, is the new regional affairs spokesman.

Mr John Evans, Mr Foot's former parliamentary private secretary, has been appointed an employment spokesman under Mr John Smith and will drop out of the contest for the

Greenham woman vows to enter missile base

By Our Political Correspondent One of the founders of the Greenham Common women's peace movement, Mrs Helen John, said yesterday that she would attempt to enter the high security area of the base to try to persuade cruise missile guards and crews that their work was unlawful.

Speaking at a press conference at the House of Commons, Mrs John said that she would not be deterred by this week's threat, made by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, that intruders might be shot. But she stressed that

any action would be non-violent. 'Therefore, we have to take ourselves physically into places of danger and try to stop them. They are committing an unlawful act by being there and preparing those sites for genocide.'

Mrs John said: 'We would certainly not go in to commit espionage. We would wish to prevent that base becoming operational.'

US bases listed, page 2 Bernard Levin, page 12



The homecoming: President Fidel Castro at Havana airport, comforting a wounded Cuban evacuated from Grenada on board a Red Cross aircraft.

Nicaragua's fears ridiculed

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

President Reagan yesterday rejected charges by the left-wing government of Nicaragua that the United States was planning to invade Nicaragua in the wake of the successful intervention in Grenada.

'I haven't believed anything they've been saying since they got in charge, and you shouldn't either,' he told a White House press conference.

He added that he could not foresee any similar situation arising in the Caribbean or Central America that would oblige him to use armed intervention.

A total of 18 Americans were killed and 89 wounded during the invasion of Grenada. President Reagan said they were 'heroes of freedom'.

He heaped praise on the performance of the American troops, but castigated reporters who continued to describe it as an invasion. It was not an invasion, he declared, but a 'rescue operation' and an 'act of liberation', apparently overlooking the fact that he had used the term 'invasion' when he first announced that US forces had landed on October 25.

The President also reacted angrily to a reporter's suggestion that the US action on Grenada was similar to the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and that the US had lost the 'high moral ground' in its confrontation with Moscow.

'Oh, for heavens sake,' the President exclaimed, saying that the Soviet Union had appointed its own man to run Afghanistan, had used vicious forms of warfare, including chemical weapons, to subjugate the population, and had deliberately killed women and children.

He also pointed out that Soviet troops were still in Afghanistan four years later whereas American forces would soon be removed. The US action was intended to rescue 1,000 Americans on the island and to 'liberate' Grenadians who, he said, were 'giving every evidence of appreciation and gratitude to our men'.

Announcing that hostilities had ended and all US objectives had been achieved, Mr Reagan ordered American troops to start a phased withdrawal from the island beginning later yesterday or today.

Howe offers troops for Caribbean

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, indicated yesterday that the Government would be willing to send troops or police to Grenada, if security assistance was requested by an interim administration.

He also told the Commons in a debate on foreign affairs that he intended to pursue an initiative, with Commonwealth and other allies, which could provide security back-up for small states, like Grenada, which were vulnerable to political or military hijack.

It was said last night that the speech, which will do something to mend the Foreign Secretary's shaky reputation, had been designed to maintain the sense and caution of British foreign policy. There was no movement from the previous insistence that there would be neither support nor condemnation of the initial invasion of Grenada.

But Sir Geoffrey's announcement of a series of constructive offers to Sir Paul Scoon, the Governor-General, did something to pacify his backbench critics.

Sir Geoffrey said that help was being offered to Sir Paul in setting up an interim administration in the organization of free and fair elections, and in the security arrangements which would be necessary to make the transition to democracy peaceful.

Referring directly to the security mission, which would have a defined timescale, he told MPs: 'Let me make it plain that we shall want to respond positively to requests for help in this field'.

He also said that Mr Giles Bullard, the High Commissioner in Barbados, would today be arriving on the island, with aid and police advisers, to assess the position and make proposals. It is expected that there will be a seven-figure initial aid offer.

However, even more attention was last night being paid to the implications of Sir Geoffrey's long-term commitment on small-state security.

He said: 'I know how difficult it is to deal effectively, in an imperfect world, with the likely consequences of a bloody coup such as the one in Grenada. It is important that we should recognize that these events have highlighted a particular problem affecting small, independent nations.'

'They can be hijacked almost as easily as an airliner. They are peculiarly vulnerable to small bands of determined men who want power and are prepared to do anything to get it.'

He said that he intended to pursue the possibility of drawing up international security guarantees, and it is expected that the matter will be raised at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Delhi later this month.

British blow for Unesco

From Diana Geddes Paris

Britain will vote against the proposed 6 per cent increase in real terms in the budget for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco) over the next two years, Mr Timothy Raison, Minister for Overseas Development, announced yesterday. Britain would have to ask itself 'some very searching questions' if the budget was approved by the organization's general conference now meeting in Paris, he added. In the speech Mr Raison said that the proposed increase in Unesco's budget was in stark contrast to the budget 'growth' ranging from -0.3 per cent to 1.9 per cent proposed for other international organizations.

Jobless total falls by 73,400

By Frances Williams Economics Correspondent

The number of people out of work fell by 73,441 last month to 3,083,998 - 13 per cent of the workforce.

This is the biggest October drop for five years, and there are clear signs that the steady increase in the underlying jobless total may be coming to an end.

Unemployment normally falls in October, as summer school-leavers find jobs and companies take on workers after the holiday season. But even after excluding school-leavers and allowing for seasonal factors, the number of adults out of work declined by 10,100 to 2,941,200 (12.3 per cent of the workforce), the second drop in the underlying jobless total in the last three months.

Between August and October, seasonally adjusted adult unemployment fell by an average of 2,300 a month, ending four years of uninterrupted increase.

Ministers gave the figures a cautious welcome yesterday. Mr Tom King, the new Employment Secretary, said further falls could not be guaranteed and gave a warning that the January crude total would show a sharp rise for seasonal reasons. But, privately, Whitehall officials are confident that unemployment is nearing a plateau.

Mr King, in a statement, said there were some 'distinctly encouraging' signs in the job market, citing increased vacancies, fewer redundancies, more overtime and a sharp reduction in short-time working.

But he added: 'Of course, even if unemployment does level off, the real goal - steadily falling unemployment - will only be reached if Britain proves it can compete in world markets.'

Recent improvements in productivity and competitiveness must be improved on if unemployed people 'are to be helped back into jobs in any substantial way', he said, and repeated his call this week for lower pay deals.

The increase in the underlying jobless trend has been slowing as the improvement in the economy has gathered pace. Over the past six months, adult unemployment has been rising at about 9,000 a month, compared with 28,000 a month the previous year.

Unfilled vacancies have increased steadily over the past year or so, up nearly 50 per cent in October from 12 months earlier. And the number of jobs in the economy, including people working for themselves, has begun to rise, by 18,000 in the second quarter of this year.

A big expansion of government employment and training schemes has also helped to stem the rise in the numbers out of work. Officials estimate that

Continued on back page, col 6

Our position as Leader is in keeping with the quality of the blend

Advertisement for BELL'S Old Scotch Whisky. Includes image of a bottle and text: 'BELL'S Scotland's Number One Quality Scotch'. At the bottom: 'ARTHUR BELL & SONS PLC, ESTABLISHED 1825 - AND STILL AN INDEPENDENT COMPANY'.

Ulster violence 'has cost UK £9bn'

From Richard Ford, Dublin

The 14 years of violence in Northern Ireland have cost the United Kingdom an estimated £9bn, according to the first published report from the New Inland Forum.

In a document which gives the direct cost of violence to the governments in London and Dublin, as well as the estimated loss of output to the economies of both parts of Ireland, the forum details the cost of the troubles in economic as well as social and human terms.

It is the first of several reports which aim to analyse the problems facing the development of a new Ireland. The most interesting ones, on church-state relations and constitutional matters, have yet to be produced by the forum, which was set up in May by the Republic's three leading political parties and the North's Social Democratic and Labour Party in the first attempt by nationalists since partition to define the role of the churches in the way of a united Ireland. This first report came just two days before Dr Garet FitzGerald, the Republic's Prime Minister, meets Mrs Margaret Thatcher at Chequers for the first Anglo-Irish summit since 1981. The report, released in Dublin yesterday, says that more than 2,300 people have died as a result of violence in Northern Ireland since 1969. It says 1,907 of them were born in the North, 1,043 being Roman Catholic and 864 Protestant. More than 24,000 people have been injured or maimed. 'There is hardly a family in the North that has not been touched by personal grief or tragedy', the report says. The security forces in the North, including prison officers and the British Army, have lost 722 people and paramilitary groups 278, with the Provisional IRA having lost 178 of its volunteers. Republican paramilitary groups have been responsible for 1,264 deaths, loyalist paramilitaries 613 and the security forces 264. While Northern Ireland has suffered most, with 43,000 incidents of terrorism, the Forum says that the Republic and Britain have also been hit by the effects of violence, including loss of life, lost tourist earnings, compensation payments and extra security costs. In the Republic 45 people have been killed in terrorist explosions and eight members of the Garda have been murdered. Terrorist organizations have been responsible for an increase in armed robberies from 11 in 1970 to 306 in 1981. But apart from the cost in

Workers' ideas save BL £20m

The Austin-Rover division of BL disclosed yesterday that it has saved more than £20m in the last two years using cost-cutting ideas from more than 50 "think tank" teams of employees at all levels, including the shop floor.

The teams are split into two sections. One concentrates on cutting costs for the production of existing components, while the other does the same for still-secret new models.

A team of six to eight is assigned to each project, meeting regularly in company time. Hourly-paid employees are selected on the basis of experience and usually work in the same area in which the component is manufactured.

Mr Andy Barr, managing director, operations, at Austin-Rover, said: "The value improvement programme is now bearing fruit and with the projects covering new models really dramatic savings will be made. It is imperative that we take action at the design stage. Cost avoidance is better than cost reduction."

More unions in Shell strike

The strike by 420 members of the Transport and General Workers' Union at the Shell oil refinery at Corringham, Essex, hardened yesterday when members of other unions came out on indefinite strike.

The workers have rejected a 4½ per cent pay offer which the management says is final.

Bank talks break down

Banks may be shut from lunchtime on the last working day before Christmas after the breakdown of talks yesterday between union leaders and the London clearing bank employers.

Negotiators for the Banking, Insurance and Finance Union (Bifu) walked out of discussions when the banks refused to withdraw an instruction to 23,000 staff that Friday, December 23 was a normal working day.

Fireworks may be faulty

Boxes of Chinese fireworks sold by street traders in north-west England at the weekend may be faulty and should not be used, Merseyside Fire Service said yesterday.

Kerb crawling threat to career

George Paul Tracey, and insurance representative, told Sheffield magistrates yesterday his career could be ruined because police had caught him kerb crawling.

Credit rights to be extended

More protection for consumers in transactions involving the granting of credit, such as with hire purchase, was announced yesterday by Mr Alexander Fletcher, Under Secretary of State of the Department of Trade and Industry (Our Commercial Editor writes).

Dispute settled at Telegraph

A dispute which halted production of the Daily Telegraph in London yesterday ended last night after agreement on a £6 a week pay increase for 450 clerical workers.

Actress ill

Lady Redgrave, the actress Rachel Kempson, aged 73, wife of Sir Michael Redgrave, has been admitted to Basinstoke district hospital, Hampshire, for tests.

Transfer British Airways' routes to independents, B-Cal chief says

Britain's leading independent airline, British Caledonian, threatened to upset the Government's plans for privatizing British Airways yesterday, with proposals for a massive transfer of routes from BA to B-Cal, and from Heathrow to Gatwick.

It has already been discussed with Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Secretary of State for Transport and Mr David Mitchell, the aviation minister, and copies have gone to MPs and senior officials.

Opposition came also yesterday from Midland Airways, who might have been a potential ally, since B-Cal proposes that another £5m of BA routes go to smaller independents.

B-Cal declined to say which routes it wants for transfer, but they are believed to include the Middle and Far East, Australasia, and North and Central America. They were not BA's richest routes, Sir Adam said, but they made sense as a package.

Speaking from Florida, where he is on holiday, Mr Bishop said that he and other independent airlines had been invited to share the platform with B-Cal yesterday but had declined.

However, another independent airline, Dan-Air, supported the B-Cal plan. Mr Fred Newman, the chairman, said that a share-out of routes when BA was privatized was the way to "bring fair competition into Britain's airline industry".

Scargill says 44 pits face closure

The threat of an all-out strike by Scottish miners receded yesterday even as the National Union of Mineworkers renewed its militant opposition to closures in the industry with an allocation that the National Coal Board intends to shut 44 loss-making pits.

The threat of a stoppage by 14,000 pitmen in Scotland was lifted by a NCB management offer of talks on the future of Monktonhall colliery near Edinburgh, where the miners have been on official strike for eight weeks.

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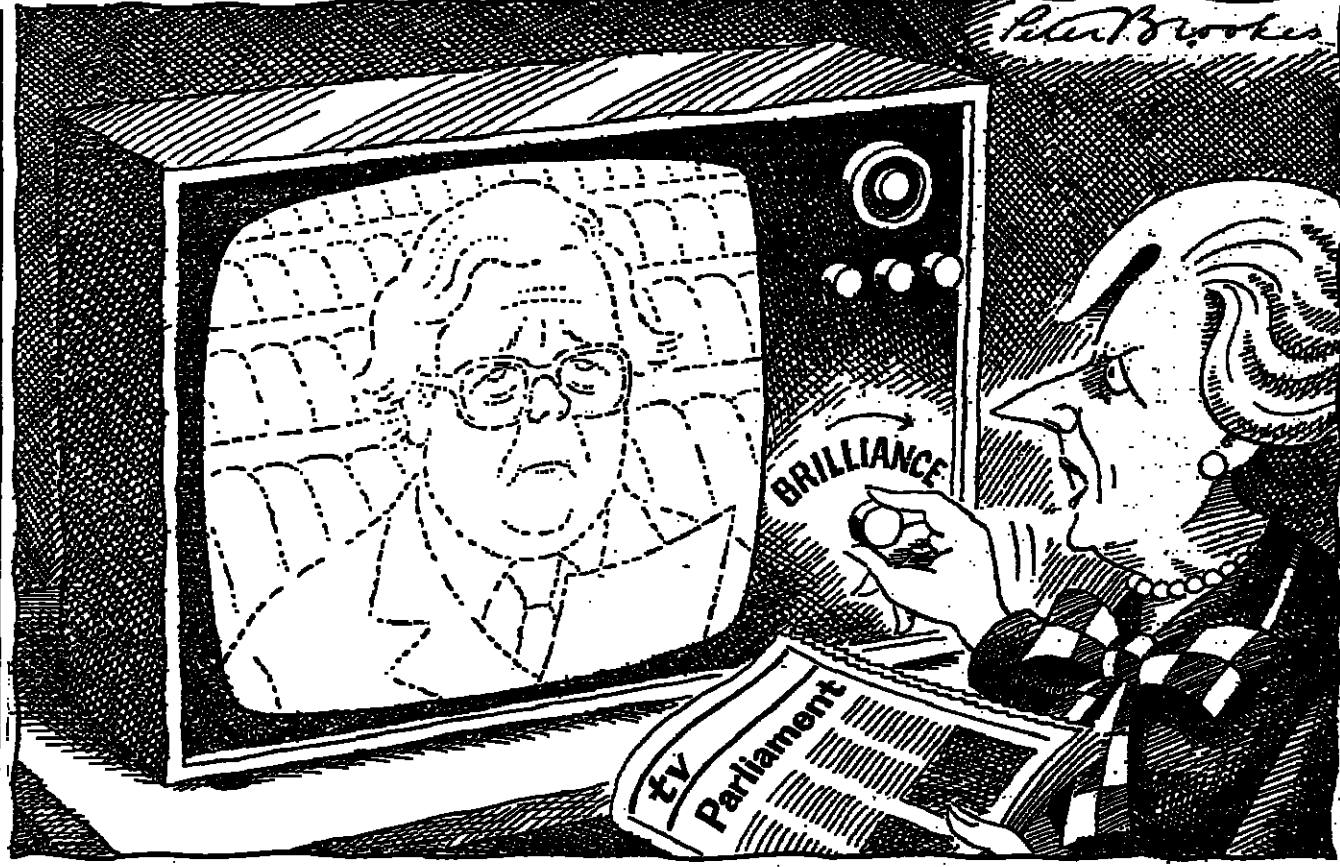
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Imports of US cars to be cut

Ford and General Motors have promised the British Government that by 1986 they will reduce substantially the number of cars imported from their continental factories.

The rest of the motor industry has been pressing them to curb imports as part of its campaign to persuade the Government to drop the 10 per cent tax on the wholesale price of cars.

As well as transferring long-haul intercontinental routes to B-Cal, the plan proposes that various UK domestic and European routes, including German internal services, should be transferred to smaller UK independents, and that BA should withdraw from Gatwick.

Sir Adam said that he had first broached the subject with BA but it was not interested. It was now up to the Government. Privatization of BA totally dominated aviation policy, and the Government decisions now would shape the industry for years to come.

So the American promise, which follows a series of meetings between the US companies, government ministers and the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, removes an important stumbling block to getting rid of the car tax.

Yesterday Mr George Turnbull, president of the society said: "This is a very significant development. If Ford and General Motors reduce imports and increase production from their British plants in a market which is 250,000 cars a year bigger, it will inevitably mean substantial new business for the component firms."

Nilsen jury fails to reach verdict

A jury at the Central Criminal Court will be asked for the second day today to reach a verdict on Dennis Nilsen, aged 37, who has admitted killing 15 men but is denying murder on the ground of diminished responsibility.

The jury of eight men and four women, spent last night under close watch at a London hotel after failing to reach a verdict despite more than four hours of deliberation.

Mr Nilsen, of Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, north London, murder and two of attempted murder. The defence is seeking a verdict of manslaughter on the ground that his responsibility for the killings was substantially impaired through mental abnormality.

Mr Nilsen, the court has heard, dismembered and burnt the bodies of his victims. Mr Justice Croom-Hobson concluded his summing-up yesterday, describing the killings as "horrible".

Video curb laws may be delayed

Mr Graham Bright, the Conservative MP for Luton, South, who is sponsoring the private member's Bill on the control of video recordings, said yesterday the legislation might not take full effect until the end of 1985.

He believed the Bill would be given a second reading in the Commons next Friday although he would have to twist MP's arms to ensure he had the minimum necessary backing of at least 99 colleagues present at Westminster on that day.

Cruise missiles No warheads on training runs

As two more United States Galaxy air transporters unloaded at Greenham Common yesterday, it became clear that cruise missiles would not be armed with nuclear warheads on ordinary training runs from their base.

Whitehall officials said yesterday that the missiles would be fitted with dummy warheads when they left the base in huge convoys of launchers and support vehicles. The convoys will be protected by RAF Regiment men from Catterick and security personnel from the USAF.

It will, however, be up to the police to keep peace demonstrators at bay and to make sure the convoys are not interrupted in their journeys round the countryside. Roads will probably be kept open to the general public and the 22 vehicles in each normal flight of missiles will be expected to mingle with ordinary traffic.

US military sites in Britain

The United States-operated military bases and facilities in the United Kingdom are: MAIN BASES: RAF Alconbury, Cambs; 10th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, RAF Lyneham, Wilt; Phantom Phantom squadrons of Tigers, RAF Bentwaters, RAF Woodbridge, Suffolk; 31st Tactical Fighter Wing - Thunderbolt "tank bust" jets, 6th Rescue and Recovery Squadron of helicopters, plus Hercules transporters, RAF Fairford, Glos; 11th Strategic Group, USAF Strategic Air Command - Stratotanker air tankers, RAF Fairford, Glos; 48th Tactical Fighter Wing - F-111 nuclear swing-wing bombers, RAF Mildenhall, Suffolk; US 3rd Air Force, 513th Tactical Airlift Wing, EC-119 "Flying Caravan" (carrying US generals in time of war), Hercules transporters and Stratotankers, RAF Upper Heyford, Oxon; 20 Tactical Fighter Wing - F-111E bombers, RAF Lyneham, Wilt; 3rd Strategic Wing, RAF Greenham Common, near Newbury, Berks; 501st Tactical Missile Group to be armed with nuclear cruise missiles, RANDBY BASES (constant readiness): RAF Sculthorpe, Norfolk; Admin elements of 48th Tactical Fighter Wing, RAF Wethersfield, Essex; 891st Civil Engineering Squadron, for runway repair, administrative elements of 10th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, RAF Molesworth, Cambs; presently

storage site, but from 1988 will have cruise missiles. Ridgefield, Essex; Upwood, Cambs; Feltwell, Norfolk; storage sites, including munitions. Bicester, Oxon; storage site: Hylton Southampton; US Marine Fleet HQ, Welford, nr Newbury, Bucks; munitions site. London: US Navy in Europe HQ and associated facilities. Easton, Beds; USAF Offices, Barkway, Herts; Great Broomley, Essex; Communications, Moormond Hill, Grampian; USAF/US Navy communications station, Washington, Bucks; Croydon, Northants; Communications, RAF Chicksands, Beds; 7274 Air Base Group/69150 Electronic Security Group, electronic intelligence gathering centre, Uxbridge, Middlesex; Administration, Wincoboe, Dorset; Communications, St Mawgan, Cornwall; US Navy weapons store, Edzell, Tayside; US Naval Security Group, communications and intelligence gathering, RAF Brawdy, Dyfed; US Navy base, Machrihanish, Strathclyde; "Logic support" storage site, runway for wartime use by US and Nato. Framlingham, Suffolk; Watton Norfolk; USAF Army storage. Barmston, Leics; US Army storage. Poole, Dorset; US Marine storage. Easton, Beds; US Army munitions storage. Broughton Moor, Cumbria (US Navy) and Bramley, Hants (US Army); storage sites operated by

Britain "solely on behalf of US Forces": High Wycombe, Bucks; USAF storage. Daventry, Northants; Martlesham Heath, Suffolk; communications. Bovingdon, Bucks; Denbirk, Swingate, Kent; Barford St John, Cambs; Common, Oxon; Communications relay stations. Mewtham Hill, York; satellite communications station. Thurso, Caithness; Aberdeen; communications site. Marchwood, Hants; military port. Fylingdales, York; Ballistic missile early warning radar (shared facility). Lathes, Caithness; Aberdeen; Inverberie, Grampian; Unmanned communications sites. Glen Douglas, Strathclyde; Weapons store. Little Basingstoke, Glos; Wartime hospital and medical supplies store. Felfestown, Suffolk; Administration. Murkiss, Caithness; Kinnaber, Tayside; Chelveston, Northants; Communications site. Spadeadam, Cumbria; Shared range facility, including simulated Warsaw Pact radar emissions. Kemble, Glos; Shared maintenance facility.

Bases shared in times of tension or war, but with no US peacetime presence: RAF Abingdon, Oxon; RAF Benson, Oxon; Royal Aircraft and Experimental Establishment, Boscombe Down, Wilt; RAF Coltishall, Norfolk; RAF Finningley, York; RAF Leeming, York; RAF Odiham, Hants; RAF Westington, Lincoln; RAF Wittering, Cambs; Cranwell, Lincs; and Royal Aircraft Establishment, Bedford.

Crash pilot may have become ill

A Royal Air Force jet which crashed off the coast of Norfolk last Friday may have done so because the pilot became ill. That is one theory being examined as part of the investigation into the crash. It is even more important than usual because the R.A.F. is trying to find the cause of the accident because the aircraft involved was one of its new Tornado supersonic strike aircraft, and it was the second to crash within a month.

The investigation is being hampered by the fact that only small quantities of wreckage have been found, and a naval vessel with sensitive sonar equipment is still trying to locate the remains of the aircraft in the sea. The second member of the crew ejected from the aircraft as it crashed, and was rescued after spending about three hours in a life raft. His identity has not been revealed.

Electricians invited to rejoin union

Electricians' union officials moved swiftly yesterday to regain several hundred "dissident" Fleet Street electricians after the print union's Sogt 82 expelled them in deference to a TUC disputes committee ruling (Our Labour Editor writes).

Mr Tom Rice, national secretary of the EETPU, wrote to all former members of its London press branch, who will discuss the matter next Thursday, asking them to "normalize our affairs".

Mr Sean Ceraghy, who led the breakaway movement, has been barred from holding EETPU office for 20 years. Overseas selling prices: £2.75, Canada \$4.25, Australia \$4.50, New Zealand \$4.50, Hong Kong \$4.50, Singapore \$4.50, South Africa \$4.50, India \$4.50, Pakistan \$4.50, Ceylon \$4.50, Sri Lanka \$4.50, Malaya \$4.50, Brunei \$4.50, Indonesia \$4.50, Philippines \$4.50, Thailand \$4.50, Malaysia \$4.50, Singapore \$4.50, Hong Kong \$4.50, New Zealand \$4.50, Australia \$4.50, Canada \$4.50, USA \$4.50.

Bristol wins £10m US laboratory

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent. Hewlett-Packard, the American electronics company, is to set up a £10m computer laboratory outside Bristol. It is expected to employ about 300 scientists and engineers and 200 support staff within five years.

The laboratory will be Hewlett-Packard's first company-wide research facility outside its home base of Palo Alto, in California.

Mr David Baldwin, managing director of Hewlett-Packard's UK subsidiary, said Bristol was chosen after a competitive review of potential sites, including several European countries, Japan and various American sites.

"Britain was attractive to the company for a number of reasons", Mr Baldwin said, "notably the UK reputation for applied research and the quality of our universities and technical college graduates."

Mr Norman Tibbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, was at yesterday's press conference to hail "a great day for the company and for the UK". He said Hewlett-Packard's decision "confirms Britain as the free world's second most important base for high technology industry" after the United States. He did not rule out the use of nuclear weapons as a crime under international law. At Oxford Crown Court, Mr Owen Davies argued before Judge Kenneth Mynette QC that the use of nuclear weapons was illegal because suffering would be inflicted on militia and civilians alike. The judge was hearing appeals by CND supporters who were convicted at Banbury for obstructing the highway outside the US air base at Upper Heyford in June.

At Faslane, on the Firth of Clyde, the Royal Navy's nuclear submarine base was sealed off for more than an hour yesterday after peace demonstrators cut a 30ft hole in the perimeter fence.

In separate cases, seven other women from Greenham Common were fined on various charges ranging from obstruction to damaging defence ministry property.

In other developments, a barrister representing seven Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament supporters asked a judge to rule that the use of nuclear weapons was a crime under international law. At Oxford Crown Court, Mr Owen Davies argued before Judge Kenneth Mynette QC that the use of nuclear weapons was illegal because suffering would be inflicted on militia and civilians alike. The judge was hearing appeals by CND supporters who were convicted at Banbury for obstructing the highway outside the US air base at Upper Heyford in June.

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Crash pilot may have become ill

A Royal Air Force jet which crashed off the coast of Norfolk last Friday may have done so because the pilot became ill. That is one theory being examined as part of the investigation into the crash. It is even more important than usual because the R.A.F. is trying to find the cause of the accident because the aircraft involved was one of its new Tornado supersonic strike aircraft, and it was the second to crash within a month.

The investigation is being hampered by the fact that only small quantities of wreckage have been found, and a naval vessel with sensitive sonar equipment is still trying to locate the remains of the aircraft in the sea. The second member of the crew ejected from the aircraft as it crashed, and was rescued after spending about three hours in a life raft. His identity has not been revealed.

The Tornado was returning to base at Marham in Norfolk, flying at over 400mph at an altitude of 250ft. The navigator is understood to have told investigators that the aircraft began to turn and descend towards the sea.

He was unable to obtain any response from the pilot, Flight Lieutenant Ian Charles Dixon, aged 39, over the communications system. At the last possible moment the navigator pressed the ejection control.

Electricians invited to rejoin union

Electricians' union officials moved swiftly yesterday to regain several hundred "dissident" Fleet Street electricians after the print union's Sogt 82 expelled them in deference to a TUC disputes committee ruling (Our Labour Editor writes).

Mr Tom Rice, national secretary of the EETPU, wrote to all former members of its London press branch, who will discuss the matter next Thursday, asking them to "normalize our affairs".

Mr Sean Ceraghy, who led the breakaway movement, has been barred from holding EETPU office for 20 years.

Overseas selling prices: £2.75, Canada \$4.25, Australia \$4.50, New Zealand \$4.50, Hong Kong \$4.50, Singapore \$4.50, South Africa \$4.50, India \$4.50, Pakistan \$4.50, Ceylon \$4.50, Sri Lanka \$4.50, Malaya \$4.50, Brunei \$4.50, Indonesia \$4.50, Philippines \$4.50, Thailand \$4.50, Malaysia \$4.50, Singapore \$4.50, Hong Kong \$4.50, New Zealand \$4.50, Australia \$4.50, Canada \$4.50, USA \$4.50.

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'Disproportionately high' number of black convictions in London

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Black people are more likely than whites to be arrested and convicted of crime in London, particularly robbery, according to a Home Office analysis published yesterday.

But only a small minority of any ethnic group is involved in serious offences such as robbery and acts of violence.

The official phrase used in a study by the Home Office statistical department of crime in the Metropolitan Police district is that the number of black people arrested, convicted or cautioned is "disproportionately high".

In recent years between 14 and 17 per cent of those arrested in the Metropolitan Police district for all kinds of crime were black. In 1981 about 6 per cent of London's population was thought to be black.

The proportion is higher also than for the population aged between 10 and 20. They accounted for about two thirds of those arrested who were black.

The best estimate of the over-representation of young blacks in arrest figures is that about 15 per cent of all those arrested are classified as black, compared with blacks forming about 10 per cent of the young population.

The analysis gives figures, according to offences, of the proportion of those arrested who were black.

For offences of street robbery of personal property (popularly known as mugging) and for "snatches" (theft from people) the black proportion in 1982 was about half.

For other offences of robbery the proportion was about one third. For other offences of theft from the person (including picking pockets) the proportion was about 60 per cent.

For all types of offence the proportion of those arrested who were of Asian appearance was similar to or less than their contribution to the population.

The ratio of recorded offences to the size of the population aged between 10 and 20 in 1982 was consistently much higher for the non-white population than the white population in every district of the Metropolitan Police, on the basis of the victims' assessment.

The highest ratios for the non-white population were in Lambeth (more than 600 offences per 10,000) and in Camden, Hackney, Islington and Southwark (more than 300 offences per 10,000).

Racial attacks and harassment across London are at a disturbing and increasing level, according to a report from the Greater London Council (Nicholas Timmins writes).

At the end of a two-year inquiry into racial attacks set up by the GLC's police committee, Mr Paul Boateng, the com-

mittee's chairman, said that action was urgently needed from the police, the GLC and other local authorities.

"The black community clearly requires firm and forthright action, against both organized and random attacks on individuals and property.

"The alternative is growing communal tension and the development of a siege mentality on the part of the Afro-Caribbean and Asian communities in London. This would be a disaster for race relations", Mr Boateng said.

He added that the report highlighted "a very real crisis of confidence in the Metropolitan Police's capacity or willingness to investigate racial attacks and prosecute offenders."

Black people, he said, "are simply not getting" adequate police protection, but the GLC and other authorities had also failed to develop effective policies.

"We have placed tenants in accommodation where they are under threat and have not ensured that tenants faced with serious or persistent racial attacks are either adequately supported or transferred to safer accommodation."

It says that the statistics on racial attacks should be more comprehensive and categorized to indicate where a genuinely racist motivation appeared present.



Musical break: Mr Haitink during a break in rehearsals at the Barbican yesterday (Photograph: John Voos).

Haitink appointed to Royal Opera as director of music

By David Hewson

Mr Bernard Haitink, the Dutch conductor, is to be the next music director of the Royal Opera in succession to Sir Colin Davis whose appointment ends in July, 1986.

The move will leave Covent Garden without a full-time music director for two years since Mr Haitink intends to fulfil his present contract as musical director of Glyndebourne Festival Opera until 1985. In the intervening two years, Mr Haitink will give Covent Garden 12 weeks each season.

Glyndebourne said that the departure of Mr Haitink to one of the top international opera posts had its full approval, though he is the first senior figure to move between the festival and Covent Garden. "This agreement is perfectly amicable," a Glyndebourne spokesman added.

Mr Haitink said that he was honoured to accept the position and grateful that it was possible to maintain his commitments to Glyndebourne, and also to the Concertgebouw Orchestra, in Amsterdam, where he is principal conductor.

Sir John Tooley, general director of the Royal Opera House, said: "I am thrilled that Bernard Haitink is to become our next musical director. He will bring great distinction to Covent Garden and we look forward to a prosperous and fruitful collaboration."

Covent Garden has been searching for four years for a replacement for Sir Colin, who is to continue conducting at the Royal Opera House.

The appointment means an early break of the successful partnership Mr Haitink has cemented with Sir Peter Hall, who, in addition to his National Theatre post, is Glyndebourne's recently appointed director of production. Working together, they had launched a number of outstanding productions, the most recent being *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Mr Haitink, a retiring man who is the very antithesis of the conventional public image of an opera director, took the telephone off the hook at his London home yesterday. Friends said that he wanted to rest before conducting the BBC Symphony Orchestra at the Barbican last night.

Born in Amsterdam, he studied at the Conservatoire there and began his career as a violinist. Between 1967 and 1978 he was principal conductor and artistic director of the London Philharmonic. He made his debut with the Royal Opera with Don Giovanni in 1977.

Mr Haitink's insistence that he be allowed to work the whole of his contract with Glyndebourne is consistent with the reputation for integrity which he has earned in the musical world.

Reassurances on rural telephones

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

Rural telephone services may not lose nearly as much money as opponents of the privatization of British Telecom allege, the Government and a senior corporation executive claimed yesterday.

Mr Jeffrey Wheatley, British Telecom's chief economic adviser, said that fears that the corporation would want to pull out of loss-making rural services had been exaggerated.

"As far as local calls are concerned", he told a conference in London, "it is actually the rural areas that often subsidize the urban areas. Where we lose most money on local calls is in London."

"It is not necessarily true that operating costs in rural areas are higher than in urban areas, nor is it automatically true that a privately-owned company would want to withdraw from them even if they were", Mr Wheatley said.

Fears that privatization of British Telecom would lead to widespread closure of loss-making services in rural areas had been highlighted by Opposition MPs during the debate over the Government's plans to float the corporation on the Stock Exchange.

It has prompted the Government to include specific clauses in the licence which will be given to British Telecom after privatization, obliging it to maintain loss-making rural services.

Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of State for Industry, told *The Times* yesterday: "The indications we are beginning to get are that some of these rural services do not lose money. It may well be that the losses are on the other side, in the urban areas."

The main difficulty in establishing the real position is that British Telecom's accounts, which traditionally have been prepared on a centralized basis, have only recently begun to be organized in a way that breaks down the profit and loss of different services.

Mr Baker pointed out that once land lines and overhead cables had been installed, the corporation's interest was to maximize the use of them, by generating as many calls as possible.

Maintenance of rural telephone networks was also easier and cheaper than maintenance in heavily built-up urban areas.

Leading article, page 13

GP cleared of overdose negligence

A family doctor who was found negligent in failing to spot an error on another doctor's prescription was cleared of blame in the Court of Appeal yesterday.

A judgment that Dr David Jackson should pay £30,000 in damages and costs set aside by the court after a 2-1 majority decision overturned the High Court finding by Mr Justice Stuart Smith in February that the doctor was 15 per cent to blame for injury suffered by the patient, Mrs Joan Dwyer.

She was receiving treatment from Dr Jackson's partner Dr Ian Rodrick who wrote the wrong directions on her prescription for the drug Migril. She took dangerous doses of the tablets and suffered led gangrene in her toes and the loss of part of each foot.

Dr Jackson visited her while she was taking the tablets and it was alleged he should have noticed the error.

Dr Rodrick had been found 45 per cent to blame and has to pay £45,000.

Cross Chemists (Banbury) Ltd who filled the prescription found 40 per cent to blame were told to pay £40,000. They agreed to accept liability for the further 15 per cent if Dr Jackson's appeal was successful.

Sutcliffe 'unlikely to attack men'

A prison doctor said yesterday that Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, was likely to attack only women, not men.

Dr Brian Cooper, Parkhurst prison's principal medical officer, was giving evidence for the prosecution on the second day of the trial at the Isle of Wight Court of James Costello, who is accused of attacking Sutcliffe at the prison in January with glass from a broken coffee jar.

Costello, aged 35, who is conducting his own defence, pleads not guilty to maliciously wounding Sutcliffe.

Dr Cooper, under cross-examination from Costello, was asked if Sutcliffe was mentally ill at the time.

"Yes", Dr Cooper replied. "Would his mental illness make him likely to attack someone?" Costello asked. "Women", the doctor said. It was unlikely he would ever attack a man.

Dr Cooper said Sutcliffe had lost as much as a pint of blood in the alleged incident, which left him needing 30 stitches to cuts on his face and neck.

Dr Cooper said Costello had been suffering from a personality disorder of a psychopathic type. He "could react in a violent way". The case was adjourned until today.

Police investigate nightclub funds

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

West Midlands police said yesterday that they had opened an inquiry into an allegation that £40,000 of Manpower Services Commission money had been used to finance a struggling West Indian nightclub in Birmingham.

The commission had asked the police to investigate the handling of cash for a community enterprise scheme sponsored by the city's West Indian Federation Association.

The commission allocated £250,000 to finance a community gardening and building scheme, but the programme ended in October, six months early, and 50 gardeners and builders lost their jobs.

Two weeks earlier Mr Lloyd Blake, the association's general secretary, had resigned as manager of the scheme. He is now the executive director of the Hummingbird Club, which opened in August with a grant of £65,000 from West Midlands County Council.

The club has been unable to meet its financial commitments and has appealed for more cash from the council.

Yesterday Mr Blake denied the allegation by the MSC and said: "We may have been lax in forwarding accounts but that is because the federation is struggling to survive."

Does your company automatically switch off whenever energy saving is mentioned?

It's sad but true, that some companies seem to have a blind spot where energy saving is concerned.

They forget that energy costs can be a big part of production costs.

And that savings on energy can have a direct effect on profits.

Take something as simple as the lights left on after the work-force has gone home.

No big deal you might think, and yet it costs companies thousands a year in wasted energy.

It's easy to solve. There are many new technologies which can help management with energy problems like this.

Just recently, the government's Energy Conservation Demonstration Projects Scheme

helped GEC Turbine Generators to install an advanced lighting control system in their open plan drawing office.

The system works on exactly the same principle as street lights.

A remote control switches all the lights on or off, according to the time of day or the amount of daylight available.

However, should someone require light whilst everything else is switched off, they can override the system simply by pulling a cord.

The energy savings from the system are expected to be somewhere in the region of 30 to 50 per cent.

Which means that, in three years' time, the system will have paid for itself.

It's only one of the many ways in which the ECDPS has helped companies with energy-saving technologies.

Send in the coupon for full details of them. It'd be a shame if your company was left in the dark.

To: The Energy Efficiency Office, P.O. Box 702, London SW20 8SZ.
Please send me information on lighting controls and how I can make better use of energy.

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Job Title _____
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ENERGY EFFICIENCY OFFICE

Why the bunkers must have protection

CRUISE MISSILES

Arrangements for the protection of nuclear installations in Britain were precisely the same as they had always been...

there for fun. They are there precisely to avert such incidents. But can one logically envisage a crowd of demonstrators bouncing all over cruise warheads...



Nichols: Concern over CND pamphlet

prevent the exercise of a policy that has received the approval of the country and this House.

Healey accused of fanning the flames of anti-Americanism

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The question of whether more could be done to provide security to small nations was one to which further thought should properly be given...

disarmament. Our aim (he said) is to convey our views to the Russians without unnecessary asperity...

Lebanon, condemn the United States - stop the world, the Labour Party wants to get off. What a grotesque way for a major political party to tackle world problems.

Biffen: I acted with total propriety

THE TIMES

Mr John Biffen, Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House, was again pressed to arrange a debate in the Commons on the takeover of Times Newspapers...

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Recovery patchy and uneven

PM'S QUESTIONS

A number of indicators seem to suggest that recovery is under way, the Prime Minister stated in the Commons during question time.

Warning to GLC over LT post

Mr Neil Kinnoch, leader of the Opposition who welcomed the fall of 10,000 in the trend of unemployment.

Responsible task facing audit body

The Prime Minister defended the salaries being paid to members of the new audit commission.

Campaign on misuse of airguns

Lab: Mr Hurd considered the evidence I sent to him recently showing that three different types of shotgun and nine types of air rifle are now being advertised by Empire catalogues.

Too many fine defaulters in prison

About 900 fine defaulters were in custody on July 31, 1983, the latest date for which information is available.

Further look at guidance on police firearms

A report on the shooting of David Martin in the "Waldorf incident" was expected shortly and consideration would be given to any changes that might be necessary in the use of firearms by the police.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on Government assistance to small businesses.

Sidewind reform rejected

was that it was undemocratic. There was a built-in Tory majority. Speaking of the hereditary element in the House, Lord Diamond said that anyone who considered the matter believed that it was not the right of any individual by virtue of an accident of birth to legislate and affect the liberty of another individual.

Next week

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be Monday: Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, second reading.

Inner London's schools 'saved from brink of collapse'

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent. Hundreds of primary schools in Inner London were on the brink of collapse in the 1970s, according to Mr Peter Newsam, the Inner London Education Authority's former education officer.

Scots group opposes power plan

By John Young. An environmental pressure group has formally objected to two hydro-electric schemes for the Grudie and Talladale rivers in Wester Ross, in the north of Scotland.

EEC policy triples sugar prices

By Patricia Clough. The European Community's sugar surplus, if put into one kilogramme bags, would reach two and a half times round the Equator, yet housewives are having to pay up to three times the world market price for it.

Inner London's schools 'saved from brink of collapse'

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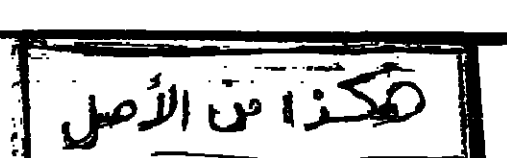
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Employer college graduate... date rec higher ed... failed... 700...



Employers biased against college and polytechnic graduates, survey shows

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

A comprehensive survey of employers has shown a marked bias against graduates from polytechnics, local colleges and lesser known universities.

Research conducted by a team at Brunel university makes it clear that the polytechnics, established in the later 1960s to provide education more in line with economic needs, have been decisively rejected by big employers.

The big private firms, the nationalized industries, government agencies and a range of medium sized firms which take in graduates, all prefer the products of Oxford and Cambridge, London, Durham and the main "civic" universities. Employers tend to be unconcerned with the content of degrees or how they were taught. Any degree from Oxbridge opens doors everywhere.

The unpublished research has embarrassed the Department of Education and Science which has sponsored the growth of polytechnics. The department paid more than £100,000 for the research to a team supervised by Professor Maurice Kogan.

A one recruiting officer said of the polytechnics: "Brutally, some of them produce rubbish and there are one or two polys that I would not touch with a barge pole." Typically, most of the big companies which annually go on a "milk round" to

university campuses to assess students' talents, omit the polytechnics.

An accountancy company told the Brunel team: "There are a narrow range of polys who provide a very good course, and there are a much larger range based on the applicants we have seen from time to time, who are in a totally different class, just not up to the mark."

The researchers questioned 150 employers, including 10 nationalized industries, engineering, computing, manufacturing and retailing companies. In general, employers think there are no important shortages of graduates, even in science and engineering, although employers would like students to be more numerate.

An executive of a large computing company said that he found the great number of people applying to him with "relevant" degrees in computer science distinctly unimpressive; there would always be room for

a student with a good degree in classics, he said.

Mrs Judy Caston and Mr Mark Jepson, the two Brunel sociologists who have produced the 500-page survey, argue that "manpower planning" is likely to go hopelessly awry because employers continue to recruit for a multitude of reasons unconnected with a rational appraisal of the labour market. Much emphasis is laid by employers on how graduate applicants look and dress, although a first class degree from a respected university would wash away most blemishes.

According to the report: "Employers rarely mention or discuss the type of secondary school, social class and family background as factors they consider. But there are a number of factors which may perhaps stand as proxy for these such as 'communication skills', 'dress', 'social skills', 'confidence at interview'."

EMPLOYERS SURVEYED*

Type	No	No of interviews
Nationalized industry	10	26
Central/local government	7	18
Accountancy companies	11	14
Engineering	28	48
Computing	9	13
Other private companies	72	78

*Individual companies and organizations were assured anonymity



Prisoner's plunge: A man awaiting trial fell through a first-floor window (top left) at Falmouth Magistrates' Court in Cornwall yesterday and fell about 30ft on to a girl collecting money for Bonfire Night. Christine Powell (right), aged 11, was taken of hospital suffering from shock and a badly bruised leg. She was later discharged. Robert Moulie, aged 26, who was waiting to be further remanded, accused of assault causing actual bodily harm and motoring offences, had severe back and leg injuries. A passer-by was also treated for shock.



House plan found in Hutchinson book

By Ronald Faux

A diagram scribbled on the inside of a James Bond paperback owned by Arthur Hutchinson, the man wanted for questioning in connection with the Sheffield killing of Mr Basil Laitner, his wife and son, was issued yesterday by South Yorkshire police.

The plan is of an L-shaped house with swimming pool, garages, car park and greenhouse. "We do not know what it relates to but it might mean something to somebody," a police spokesman said.

The police yesterday traced a red Vauxhall Viva saloon stolen from the centre of Worksop, Nottinghamshire, on the day that Mr Hutchinson left a boarding house there. The car was found hidden in the town. No connection with Mr Hutchinson has yet been established by detectives.

Police activity yesterday was centered on the A57 between Sheffield and Worksop, where it is believed that Mr Hutchinson walked after being dropped by a taxi.

More than 250 officers are concentrating on the search in the Sheffield area and police forces throughout the country have been alerted.

"We are ready to deal with every positive sighting but it is a difficult task. Sightings are coming in at the rate of one every two minutes", an officer at the special headquarters in Sheffield said.

Debate reopened on higher education

By Ngajo Croquer of the Times Higher Education Supplement

Closures of universities and colleges, two-year degree course, new ways of funding research and an end to the differences between universities, polytechnics and colleges are all issues reopened this week in a letter to vice-chancellors.

The University Grants Committee has asked universities 20 questions as the first step in what it hopes will be a great debate on the issues facing higher education up to the end of the decade.

The questions cover funding, reduced student numbers, tenure of staff, subject balance, dependence on government support, validation, two-year courses, and the nature of universities and public sector institutions. The universities are asked to reply by the end of March. The letter has also been sent to many bodies outside the university system.

The letter has been circulated in response to a request in September by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, that the universities should consider fundamental reforms and the effects of reduced funding.

The UGC letter asks universities what changes they propose to make in the next five years, and what would be

the effect of a 1 per cent or a 2 per cent annual drop in resource per student.

The letter asks: "How should the higher education system as a whole cope with student numbers dropping by 15-20 per cent between 1989/90 and 1994/4, and remaining constant thereafter? ... Should a significant number of institutions be closed during the five years 1990/91 to 1994/95?"

On the nature of universities, the letter says: "Is there an essential difference in function between universities and other institutions of higher education, or should they be regarded as a continuous spectrum of institutions?"

On staffing, the letter says that recent cuts have left an unbalanced age distribution of lecturers. At best, the rate of new appointments in most subjects during the next decade will be between 1 and 1.5 per cent a year.

After 1990 the letter says, the situation will worsen. The size of the university sector will fall by 15-20 per cent and only half the necessary reduction in staff will come from normal retirement. Suggested solutions include the possible reduction of the retiring age to 60.

Girl killed 'for turning off TV'

From Our Correspondent, Nottingham

Stanley Dingley killed his girl friend because she switched off the television set as he was watching an important football match, a court was told yesterday.

He stabbed her seven times in the neck and then went to a club nearby to watch the game, it was alleged.

Mr Dingley, aged 43, unemployed, of Ruiton Street, Gornal, Dudley, West Midlands, denied murdering Christine Worley, a divorcee aged 43, but admitted manslaughter.

Mr Richard Curtis QC for the prosecution, told Nottingham Crown Court that when seen by police Mr Dingley said: "I was provoked. She switched the match off. I have been having an argument with her over the past three days." He said he had gone round to the flat at Warwick Court, Dudley, on May 26, to watch the FA Cup Final replay between Manchester United and Brighton. "We ain't been hitting it off for the last three nights. I was upset at not watching the match. I just done her in".

Derailment blamed on worn plates

Metal fatigue in two plates joining rails caused a rail accident in Scotland in September, an inquiry heard yesterday.

Thirty people were taken to hospital and five were detained after six coaches plunged down an embankment near Pitlochry, Tayside, on September 27.

A British Rail expert told the inquiry in Pitlochry, that the failure of two fishplates was "most unusual".

The 11.50 pm Inverness to Glasgow passenger train became derailed and six coaches, two of them sleepers, plunged 30 ft down the embankment.

Mr Michael Alery, a metallurgist with British Rail's research and development division, told the Department of Transport inquiry that there was no evidence in track records to suggest the fishplates were being subject to extensive loading.

He said: "The derailment was caused by the failure of a pair of fishplates due to brittle fractures initiated from fatigue cracks."

A report on the inquiry will be submitted to the Secretary of State for Transport.

Judge rules in favour of the 6ft square dance

Nightclubs should ensure that dancers enjoy at least six square feet of space on the dance floor, according to guidelines laid down in the High Court in London yesterday.

Lord Justice Watkins said the rule was "neither unrealistic nor unreasonable".

He was hearing an appeal by Mecca Leisure Limited over the refusal of Sheffield Licensing Justices and Sheffield Crown Court to allow them to redesign the interior of their Tiffani's nightclub in the city.

Mecca claimed the yardstick of six square feet of space was unconvincing and would produce "draconian, absurd and very damaging consequences".

Lord Justice Watkins said that in some clubs it might be less, but in some circumstances it would be right. He was not prepared to say that the policy followed by the justices was unreasonable.

Mecca had wanted to change the interior design of the club, which has since been sold. They sought a declaration that the policy was unlawful.

The licensing justices in Sheffield had followed guidelines set down by the Greater London Council and thought them "eminently sensible" for dancing purposes.

The judge, sitting with Mr Justice Taylor in the Divisional Court, refused Mecca the declaration.

"A great little performer Great value too!"

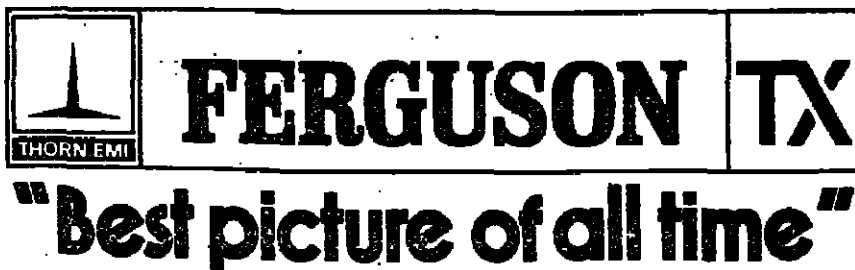


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Botha hails referendum result as victory for evolutionary reform

From Michael Hornsby, Pretoria

Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, won a convincing two-thirds majority in Wednesday's whites-only referendum on a new constitution, already adopted by the white parliament, which would extend limited political rights to the country's 850,000 Indians and 2,700,000 mixed-race Coloureds.

Flushed with his greatest triumph since succeeding Mr John Vorster in 1978, Mr Botha told cheering supporters outside the Union Buildings here, where the votes were counted yesterday morning, that the outcome was a victory for evolutionary reform.

He appealed to those who had voted "No" to accept the decision. "I see a new spirit of South African patriotism. Let us go forward together," he said.

He hoped the new constitution could be put into effect in the second half of next year. There would have to be discussion about the procedure with Indian and Coloured leaders, as well as talks "to see in what form their opinion

(about the constitution) should be tested". Mr Botha stopped short, however, of promising separate referendums for them.

A majority of "Yes" votes was expected, but its size took everyone by surprise. Opinion polls are banned in South Africa during election or referendum campaigns, and so political pundits had little to go on. Most had predicted a narrow "Yes" majority of no more than 55 per cent.

In the event, 2,062,469 whites went to the polls, representing a turnout of 76.02 per cent, of whom 1,360,223 (65.95 per cent) voted "Yes" and 691,577 (33.53 per cent) voted "No", while 10,669 (0.52 per cent) spoilt their ballots.

Transvaal and the Orange Free State, where the forces of Afrikaner conservatism are strongest, predictably showed least enthusiasm for the new constitution with "Yes" majorities of 60.61 and 64.26 per cent respectively, compared with 72.65 in Natal and 73.67 in Cape Province.

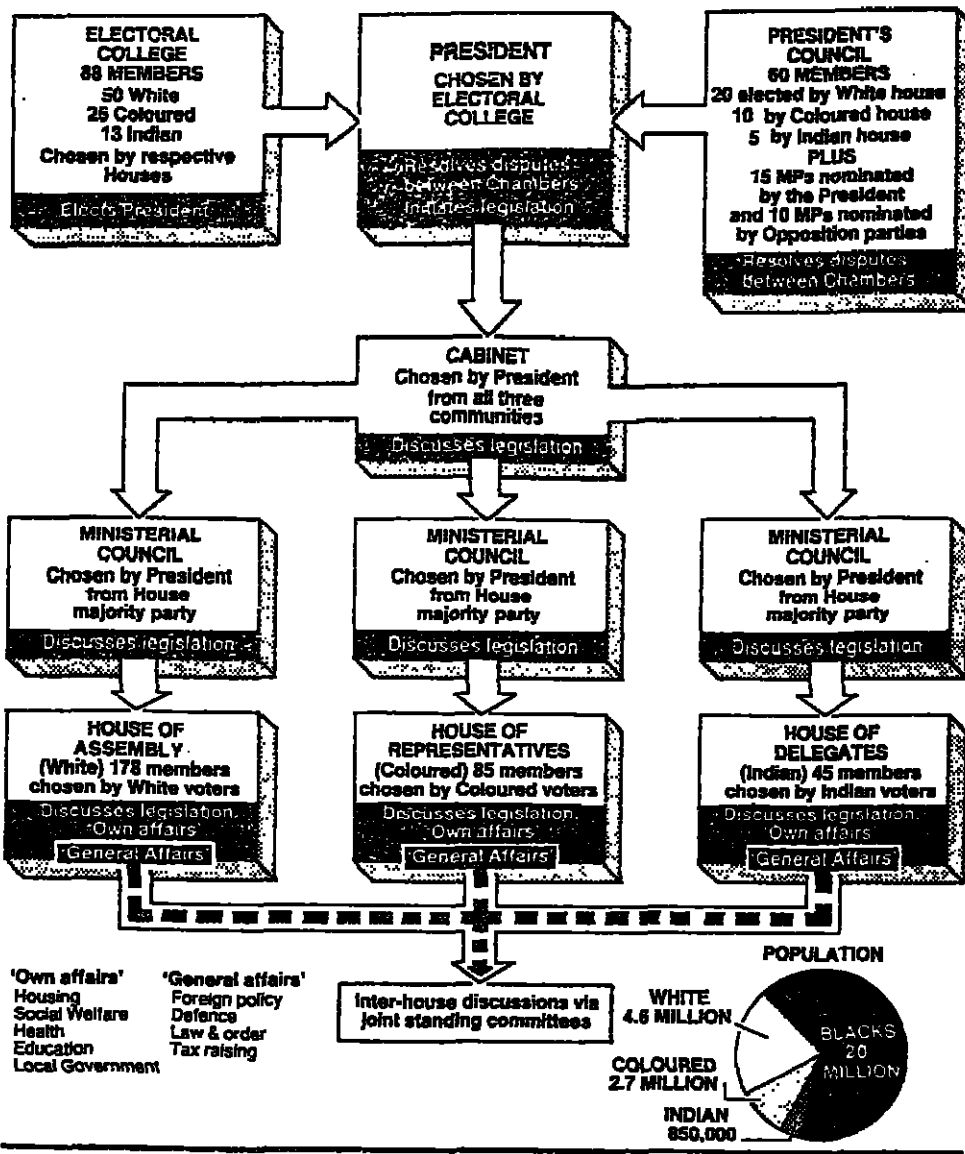
In the Durban region - one of

15 into which the country was divided for the purposes of the referendum - the "Yes" majority was 73.26 per cent and in the Cape Town region, 75.29 per cent.

Only one of the 15 regions - the northernmost part of Transvaal, with the town of Petersburg at its centre - returned a "No" majority, and then only by a narrow margin of 34,827 votes to 31,403. It was here that Mr Fanie Botha, the Minister of Manpower, was nearly defeated by an extreme right-wing candidate in a by-election earlier this year.

The main reasons for Mr Botha's striking victory seem to be that the conservative backlash proved less strong than feared, and even more important, an overwhelming majority of English-speaking South Africans, many of whom do not normally support the Government, voted with varying degrees of enthusiasm for the constitution.

Acknowledging this, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, the leader of the anti-apartheid Progressive Federal Party (PFF), which had urged voters to reject the constitution as sham reform, said many of his party's supporters had voted "Yes" because they feared an increase in right-wing sentiment



Town retaken

Ciudad Barrios (AP) - Salvadoran troops recaptured Ciudad Barrios when left-wing guerrillas retreated into the nearby mountains after a two-day occupation.

Woman abducted

Bologna (AP) - Kidnappers abducted Signorina Patrizia Bauer, the 28-year-old daughter of a wealthy businessman while she was driving home from work in Bologna.

Luce visit marred by Israeli ban on seeing Palestinians

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The new-found harmony between British and Israel suffered a setback yesterday when the Israeli military authorities intervened to prevent Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, from meeting three leading Palestinians whom he had invited to East Jerusalem for talks.

In order to prevent them having any contact with the British minister, two deposed mayors from the occupied West Bank were placed under house arrest for the day, on the orders of the Israeli Defence Ministry.

The third Palestinian, a community leader in the occupied Gaza Strip, informed the British that the Israelis had instructed him not to meet the minister.

The Israeli move particularly annoyed British diplomats because they claimed that similar restrictions had not been imposed when other EEC ministers had arrived seeking to test opinion in the West Bank.

No official explanation was forthcoming from the Israelis, although they had been Mr Luce's hosts until he crossed to East Jerusalem yesterday morning. He appeared embarrassed by the affair.

For Mr Bassam Shaka, former mayor of Nablus, and Mr Karim Khalaf, former mayor of Ramallah - both of whom were badly injured in car bomb attacks in 1980 - it was the second time in less than two

years that they had been barred by the Israelis from talking to a British representative.

When Lord Carrington was here 18 months ago, he asked Sir John Leahy, a senior Foreign Office official, to meet the two men, who are regarded as representing a large section of West Bank opinion, but the military government refused to allow it. At the time, the British Consul was even prevented from handing a letter of apology from Sir John to Mr Shaka.

Yesterday, the deposed Nablus mayor sent a protest telegram to Mr Moshe Arens, Israel's Defence Minister, in which he complained that his house arrest was a violation of his freedom of movement and his right to contact diplomats. He pointed out that he had been the elected mayor before being removed by Israel.

The third Palestinian prevented by Israeli troops from meeting Mr Luce was Dr Haidar Abdul Shafi, the head of the Gaza Strip Red Crescent, the Palestinian version of the Red Cross.

As a result of the ban on the diplomatic encounters, the minister's efforts to sound out West Bank feeling before travelling on to Jordan and Egypt were severely disrupted. Five other prominent Palestinians walked out from the consulate-general in protest without outlining their views

The British Electrotechnical Approvals Board approves only one food processor.



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So we wouldn't even have bothered taking our Kenwood Gourmet to B.E.A.B. if we hadn't thought it was rather special.

But we suspected they might be impressed by the Gourmet's stylish good looks. (It's already been selected for

The Kenwood Gourmet. (Although there are twenty to choose from.)

the Design Centre of London.)

And we hoped they'd approve of the big 1.4 pint capacity bowl.

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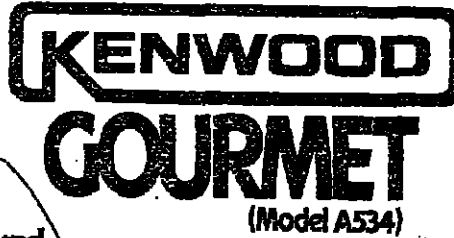
The Kenwood Gourmet comes complete with bowl and spatula, one-piece cover and feed tube and a calibrated

food pusher.

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Arafat will 'fight to the death'

From Our Correspondent Beirut

Mr Yassir Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, pledged to "fight to the bitter end" as dissident PLO guerrillas attacked his Tripoli stronghold at dawn.

Mr Arafat took to his "Voice of Palestine" radio station and vowed that he and his 8,000 fighters would "defend our people" to the death.

In addition to loyalist guerrillas, Mr Arafat's people include about 45,000 refugees in the Baddawi and Nahr el-Bared camps on the outskirts of Tripoli.

His fighters returned fire with multiple rocket launchers as PLO ambulances raced through the camps.

Mr Arafat blamed the attack on supporters of Colonel Saeed Moussa, who uses the *nom de guerre* Abu Moussa. Mr Arafat also charged that Syrian and Libyan troops were supporting the assault.

By nightfall, more than 30 people were dead and more than 115 were wounded.

Mr Arafat appealed for help in telegrams to Arab and Islamic leaders. The first response came from the Egyptian Foreign Ministry expressing deep concern and urging "all foreign parties to stop intervening" in Palestinian affairs.

Begin institute will study rebel groups

From Moshe Brilliant Tel Aviv

An institute for the study of underground and resistance movements was dedicated yesterday at Bar-Ilan University here in honour of Mr Menachem Begin, the former Prime Minister.

In the absence of Mr Begin, who has been living in a seclusion for some two months, the ribbon across the entrance was cut by Mr Yitzhak Shamir, his successor as Prime Minister.

The institute's studies will cover Mr Begin's anti-British Irgun Zvai Leumi, Mr Shamir's Stern gang, the Haganah, the arm of the Zionist establishment during British rule in Palestine, and resistance movements in Europe.

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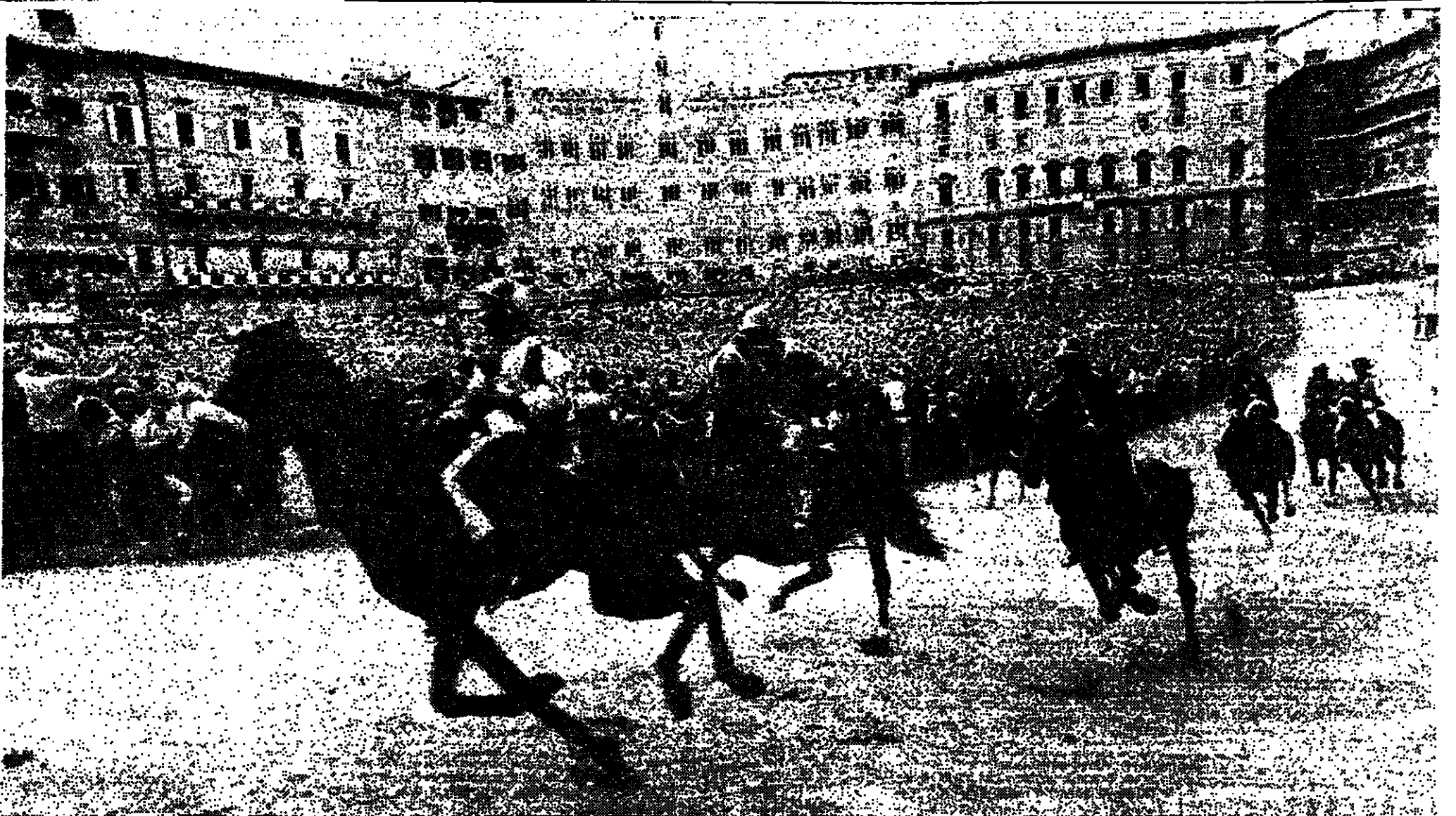
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مكتبة من الاصل

Italy



Traditional Italy: the twice yearly Palio held in Siena has rules dating back to 1636. Riders from the city's seventeen districts race three times around the Piazza del Campo.

Picture by Brian Harris



Nato plans to deploy cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe next month have produced the first mass peace movement in postwar Italian history. According to the organisers, half a million people marched through Rome in a single demonstration last month, and there have been violent protests at Comiso in Sicily, where the new missiles are due to be based. While Italy has shown signs of catching up with northern Europe in the agonized debate over nuclear arms, Italian politics still has a favour very much of its own. In little more than a century, Italy has been ruled by a liberal elite, has experienced the disasters of fascism under Mussolini - born 100 years ago this year - and a seemingly endless series of Christian Democratic-led coalitions. Now Signor Bettino Craxi is in office as the first socialist head of government in the country's history. Does the Christian Democrats' failure represent a sea-change or merely a temporary setback to the Catholic party which has dominated the postwar era? PETER NICHOLS seeks an answer to this question.

Even if no cruise missiles are fired in anger from the projected base at Comiso in Sicily, their presence paradoxically may have given Italy its first powerful peace movement. The Italian contribution to the multinational force in the Lebanon has had a similar effect. This reaction explains in part the new seriousness of the October 22 march in Rome against missiles in Europe, which brought together a range of opinions far wider than simply the left wing. The organizing ability of the communists was evident and still an important factor. The five parties making up the governmental coalition were officially absent from the event. But it still gave the impression that for the first time Italy had expressed a pacifist message in a more coherent, less political way than at any previous time.

crat Signor Francesco Cossiga - now the presiding officer of the Senate - and proposals to base the new generation of missiles in Italy if there was no serious progress in the Geneva disarmament talks. That remains his position. It fell to Senator Giovanni Spadolini, the Prime Minister immediately preceding Signor Craxi, to announce Comiso as the chosen site. When his government fell, Senator Spadolini agreed to serve under Signor Craxi as Minister of Defence and, in this post, he has maintained complete support for the view that cruise missiles are the only alternative if Geneva offers no progress. Both Craxi and Spadolini see Italy's place within the Western alliance as an active one, in defence as well as in other aspects of international policy. They have been helped by the prudent position of the Communist opposition.

A lunch with monks at Assisi

The fact that the demonstration took place while the Prime Minister, Signor Bettino Craxi, was in Washington and a matter of hours before the fatal bomb exploded in Beirut, underlines the feeling in Italy that an historic decision was made in accepting the missiles in the first place. That acceptance came in December 1979, in a very different atmosphere. Italian public opinion was fully occupied at the time with internal problems. Terrorism was still a danger, and political difficulties were for the first time seen to have become chronic. And so it was not surprising that the parliamentary debate which ended with acceptance of the missiles came and went without arousing great controversy. Signor Craxi was not Prime Minister at the time. But he was leader of the Socialist Party, which supported the government led by Christian Demo-

Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist Party leader, had lunch with the Franciscan monks at Assisi to show that he was at one with the Catholic peace movement in seeking every means for a rational alternative to the basing of the missiles in Italy. But if he was calling for more flexibility in order to give the negotiators more time, he was far from condemning out of hand the government's defence policy. In fact, the Americans themselves must have been surprised by the moderation of the Communists. Until recent weeks, there had been nothing in Italy to compare with the peace movements opposing

missile bases in Britain and Germany. One explanation for this was that the organization of demonstrations in Italy tends to be monopolized by the political parties, and the Communists were not inclined to lead a mass campaign of protest. Lately, with the fateful date for installation approaching, doubts largely hidden before have begun to make themselves felt. A public opinion poll published at the end of October by the news magazine *Panorama* showed that over 58 per cent of Italians were opposed to the missiles and the cover headline was *Appointment with Fear*. Few people can believe that Signor Craxi's government would weaken its position on missiles. The Prime Minister himself places great store on a close personal relationship with the American leadership. There are less convinced voices within his government, but he is unlikely to heed them. At the same time, public doubts and the example of other countries have encouraged the growth of a peace movement of a kind Italy had not known in the past, including broad sections of Catholic as well as left-wing thinking. Italian participation in the ill-starred peacekeeping force in Beirut has followed similar lines. Senator Spadolini's decision that Italy should participate was not controversial. Until the bomb explosion which killed over 200 American and French troops, the Italians had lost one man and the Communist Party was beginning to demand the withdrawal of the force. The bomb has horrified public opinion, despite the fact that the Italian contingent was not harmed, by making the dangers involved more evident. Political differences have become less obvious, with the Communists putting down parliamentary questions close to the view of the government on the need to protect the troops in Lebanon. A more active Italian role is emerging on defence policy, with a more informed and sometimes more critical public opinion.

A party that won't go away

Since Italy was united little more than a century ago, it has been ruled by a liberal elite, by Fascism and since the war by a series of coalitions led by the Catholic Christian Democrats. The vital question now is whether Italy has in fact finally settled down to its present democratic system or could be heading for another decisive change. Part of the answer is provided by the general election in June which brought to power Italy's first Socialist Prime Minister. Signor Bettino Craxi followed Senator Giovanni Spadolini, head of state after the highly popular President Pertini will probably be Christian Democrat. And, even though it is not leading the government, the party's weight in the coalition is more than substantial. Its principal worries lie in another direction: it suffered one of its worst setbacks in the June election. It is asking itself whether its losses were just

two coalition governments, just as they are doing in Signor Craxi's. He leads a coalition consisting of five parties - Christian Democrats, Socialists, Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals. The Christian Democrats, although the largest party, have had to accept a situation in which both the presidency and the prime ministership are in Socialist hands. This need not be serious for the Christian Democrats, or for that matter presage fundamental change in itself. The next head of state after the highly popular President Pertini will probably be Christian Democrat. And, even though it is not leading the government, the party's weight in the coalition is more than substantial. Its principal worries lie in another direction: it suffered one of its worst setbacks in the June election. It is asking itself whether its losses were just

determination, transforming his badly divided party into a surprisingly well disciplined force. He can expect this internal accord to last for as long as he can show that he is providing the country with energetic leadership and that the Socialists can genuinely face the country's problems. The June election results were a disappointment because the Socialists made only a small advance. His friends believe the impact he should have had was weakened because of scandals involving members of his party in such important centres as Turin and Savona. There were also fears that his obvious ambition might at times cloud his judgment. As an anti-communist leader of the only other left-wing party with a traditional following he should have gone ahead strictly at the Communist's expense. Instead, his firm handling of his

Continued on page III

PROGRESS REPORT FROM A NEW BANK.

Our Start:
We opened for business under a new name with new management and new shareholders on 6th August 1982. Our share capital is 600 billion lire (US \$ 438 million approx).
Our total staff 3,930.

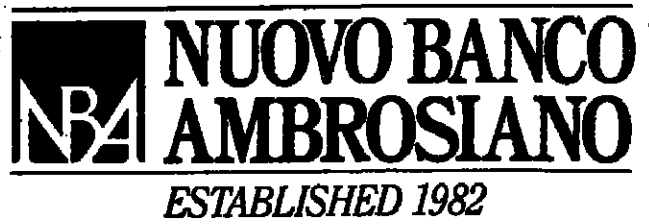
Our Shareholders:
We are owned by seven prime Italian banks. Three (Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino, I.M.I. - Istituto Mobiliare Italiano) are from the public sector. The others (Banca Popolare di Milano, Banca S. Paolo - Brescia, Credito Emiliano, Credito Romagnolo) are leading local banks in their regions. Their total assets approach 150,000 billion lire (US \$ 109,500 million approx).*

Our Capital Increase:
We will have an increase in capital of a further 150 billion lire under a warrant scheme, approved at our last Extraordinary General Meeting. As a result, our capital will be the highest of any bank in Italy.

Our Customers' Deposits:
In our first financial year, ending June 30th 1983, we have achieved an increase of over 50% in customers' deposits from a low of 1,928 to a high of 2,941 billion lire.



Our Network:
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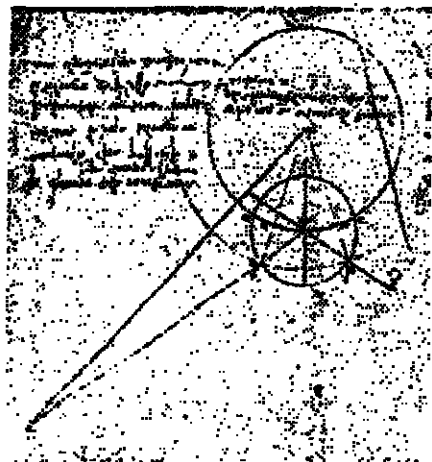
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Source: Italy

To be found at: British Library, Great Russell Street, London

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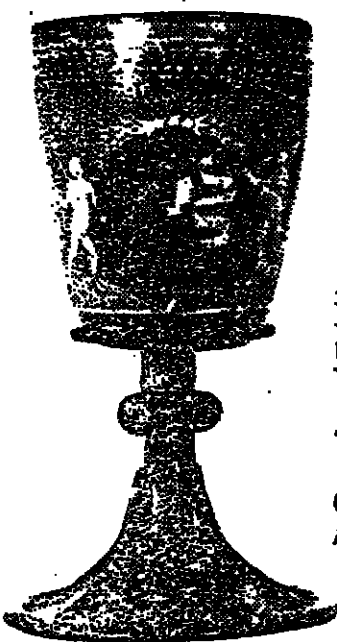


Description:
Figure in marble of "Narcissus" showing the characteristic grace of Florentine work in the 16th century.

Source: Italy

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Fifteenth century glass goblet showing the craftsmanship and perfection of Venetian glass.

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ITALY

THE ECONOMY

The great uncertainties

The autumn in Italy can be compared with Budget time in Britain, when the problems of the economy and their effects on the citizen's personal finances are in the forefront of public attention. Only here the debate is much more complex and drawn out. It is not a question of how much more on income tax, beer or cigarettes, but whether the Government will succeed, first in getting its measures unamalgamated through Parliament, and then whether it - or its successor - will be able to implement them.

By the end of September, the Government must by law submit to Parliament its annual economic review, together with its projections and policies for the following year. This year, the uncertainties appear greater than ever.

As before, the major obstacles to bringing inflation into line with the western industrialized world are the public sector spending deficit and labour costs. The latter appeared settled for the time being by a three-cornered agreement on January 22 between government, industry and the trade unions, which slowed the impact of the *scala mobile* system of automatically indexed wage bonuses. But Confindustria, the confederation of private industry, has had second thoughts. It says the agreement has not had the desired effect, and is bent on reopening the issue.

Signor Bettino Craxi's coalition, formed in August, has given the impression of being at sixes and sevens in its approach towards the other problem, the public spending deficit. If not brought under control this threatens to reach 120,000 billion lire (nearly £50,000m) next year. While no one suggests that Italy's situation is in any way as precarious as that of some Third World countries, it represents a dangerously high level for a developed economy. The intention is to reduce it next year to about 90,000 billion lire (about £37,500m).

A socialist himself, Signor Craxi has to rely on a mixed bag of economic ministers - Signor Giovanni Goria, a Christian Democrat and youngest member of the Cabinet at the Treasury, Signor Pietro Longo, Social Democrat whose name has been associated with the P2 Masonic lodge at the Budget, and Signor Bruno Visentini, Republican and eldest member of the government at Finance.

Signor Longo took up an invitation to visit Costa Rica when Signor Craxi held the first two meetings of his inner cabinet to define economic strategy. More recently, he showed himself out of step by



Brushing up for office. Signor Bettino Craxi, Italy's first-ever Socialist Prime Minister, getting ready for a television interview.

calling for a capital levy, immediately rejected by Signor Goria and Signor Visentini, then another Social Democrat Minister, Signor Franco Nicolazzi, who at public works is responsible for housing, was visiting Australia when the Chamber of Deputies rejected a crucial decree on housing. The decree would have brought in much-needed funds by fining and pardoning the millions of property owners who have built in violation of housing regulations.

Inflation remains disproportionately above that of Italy's partners, even if well below some other countries in the Mediterranean and Latin America. The Government's targets for 1983 and 1984 stand respectively at 13 per cent. They show little sign of being met. While the latest monthly figures are between 13 and 14 per cent, earlier this year they were above 16 per cent. At the same time the rise in wholesale prices was down to 8.7 per cent in August on an annual basis, suggesting both good profits for middlemen and inefficiencies in the distribution network. Some analysts, noting the recent

risers in world raw material prices, fear inflation may now have bottomed out and may resume an upward path.

Inflation has propped up interest rates. Prime rate this autumn was 18.75 per cent, but most borrowers are charged over 20 per cent. The policy of the Treasury and the Bank of Italy has been to encourage a cautious but steady downward trend. The public's liquidity is meanwhile sucked up by the attractions of treasury bonds and certificates which offer tax-exempt yields just above the level of inflation. The aim is to restructure public debt through the issue of obligations carrying lengthening maturities and gradually decreasing yields. If the authorities could bring interest rates down to average western levels this could have a dramatic effect on the public deficit. For, it is calculated, the servicing of a public debt which next year will tip 500,000 billion lire (£208,000m) costs each year 60,000 billion lire (£25,000m), or more than half the deficit.

Another drain on public finances is widespread tax evasion. A recent seminar on the subject organized by the trade unions was told, such is the ingenuity of businessmen and professional people, that no less than 60 per cent of value added tax remains unpaid. True or not, this same spirit of

ingenuity of course stands in good stead in doing business in times of adversity. Even so, the value of public works and construction contracts secured abroad is reported to be running 60 per cent below the level of last year.

The foreign trade balance has nevertheless improved markedly this year, with a deficit of 6,800 billion lire (£2,833m) in the first seven months, against 10,599 billion lire in the same period of 1982. The balance of payments even ran a surplus of 4,009 billion lire (£1,676m) for January to September, against a deficit of 1,030 billion lire for the same period of 1982.

How much of the improvement is because of a fall in demand during the recession? While last year registered stagnation, this year - ought according to the Government's annual estimates to bring a fall in gross internal product of 1.2 per cent. Other forecasters believe it will be more. If all goes well, the end of the recession should come next year. Indeed the government, on the basis of 10 per cent inflation, predicts growth in real terms in 1984 of 2 per cent.

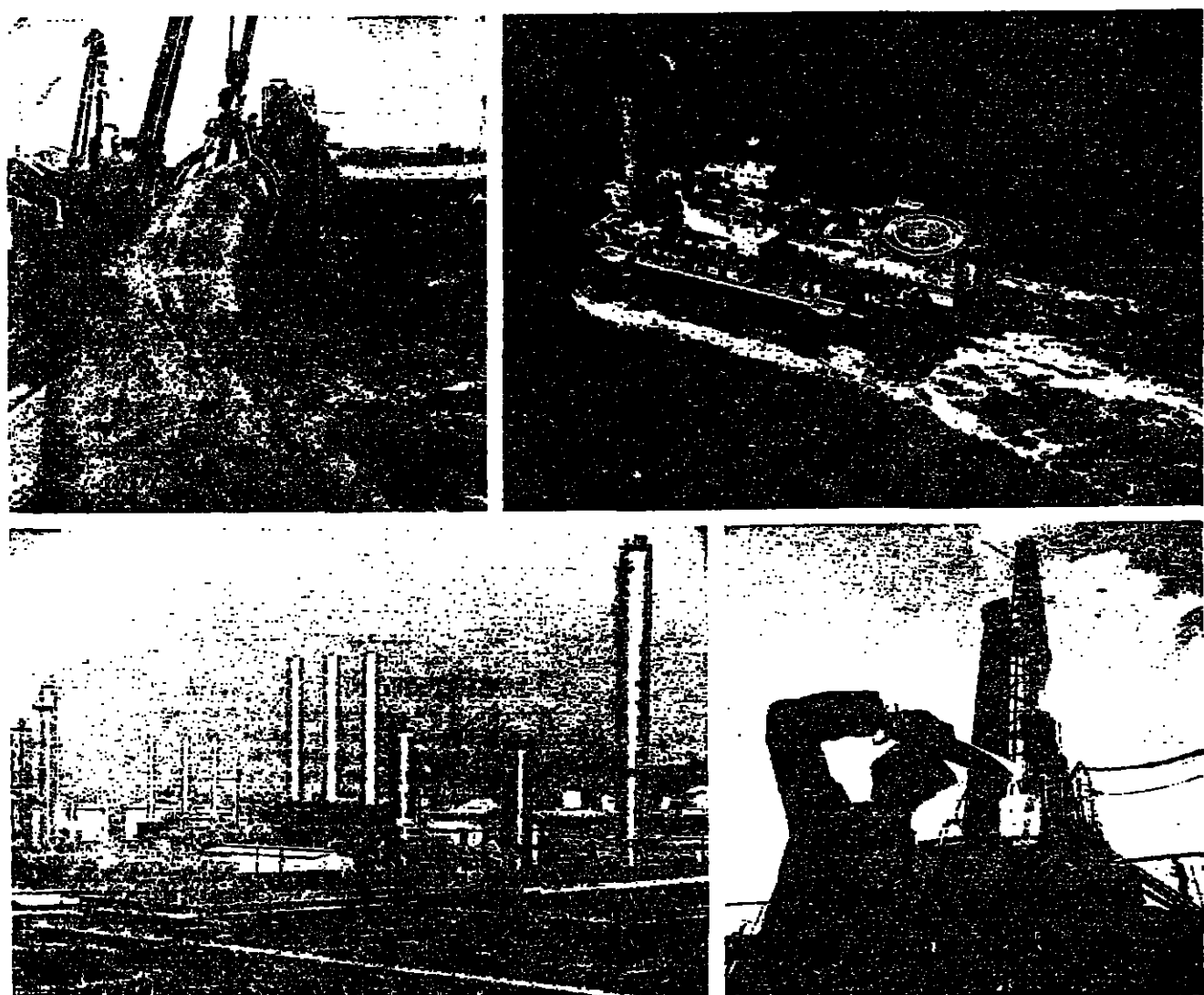
The strength of the recession is confirmed by the fall in industrial production, which on an annual basis is down by more than 7 per cent. Business bankruptcies - though the figures only go up to April - are up by 8 per cent. The overall figures on industrial production mask situations of light and shade. Production of capital investment goods has fallen by over 10 per cent. But fashion, textiles, shoes and furniture have been doing well.

Some leading firms like Olivetti and Fiat report healthy profits. So do some smaller ones like Bontempi in the marches, which has carved out a niche on world markets in electronic organs, beating the Japanese, while taking pride in paying its taxes.

The fall in industrial production has affected unemployment. This is always a difficult figure to determine, as those temporarily laid off by companies are not included, while nobody knows how many work unrecorded in the black economy. The unemployment trend has nevertheless been upward - 9 per cent of the labour force officially out of work in July, against 9.2 per cent 12 months earlier. At the same time the economy accommodates up to half a million guest workers, most of them self-invited, illegal entrants from the Third World. Most find a living somewhere - a sure sign that things are not always as bad as made out.

John Earle

Can the targets be met?



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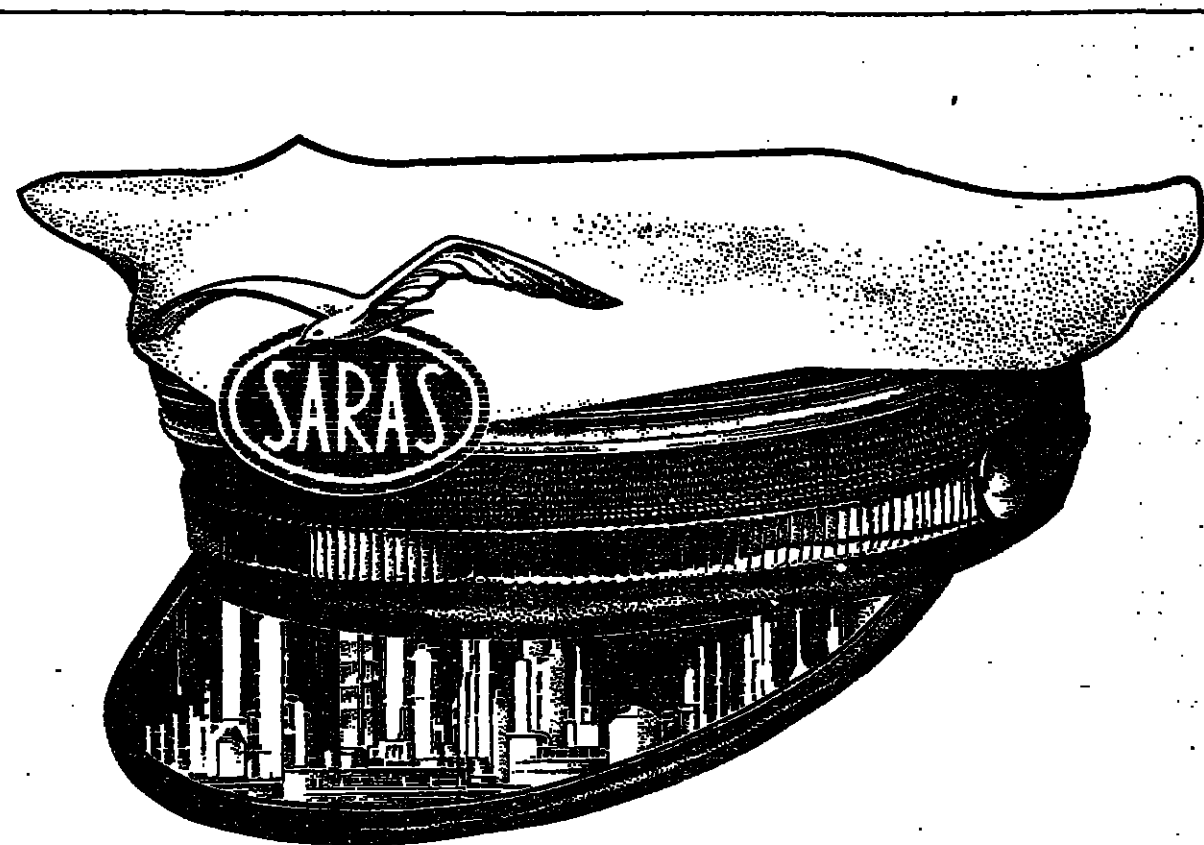
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FOREIGN POLICY

The Communists who are backing Nato

Almost without exception, Italians accept the need for their country's membership of Nato and the EEC, of which it was a founder. Even the Communists, who have fought hard against Italy's entry into both the military alliance and the community, now, officially, accept both.

Apart from its West European links, Italy provides a bridge to North Africa and the Near East, as well as Eastern Europe. These international contacts are of increasing importance as the EEC takes on a more Mediterranean character. At the same time, the Mediterranean area has become a point of East-West military confrontation and a centre of apparently semi-permanent turbulence.

This situation can only enhance Italy's position within the alliances to which it belongs and, to some extent, is a completion of a process begun when Italian ties with the West were confirmed soon after the end of the war.

In the years of industrial expansion, Italy looked north and west, towards the industrialized democracies, rather than south and east. "Scaling the Alps" was one of the fashionable phrases of the time. That has changed.

Mediterranean Europe is now socialist, at least in name.



Who's who in politics

Head of State: Sandro Pertini.
Prime Minister: Bettino Craxi (PSI).
Minister of Finance: Bruno Visentini (PRI).
Government: Coalition of the Christian Democrat (DC), Socialist (PSI), Republican (PRI), Social Democrat (PSDI) and Liberal (PLI) parties.
Parliament: bi-cameral. Chamber of Deputies 630 members representing seven political parties: Christian Democrat, Socialist, Republican, Social Democrat, Liberal, Communist, Radical.
Senate: 322 members

reanean and socialist. He also sees freedom of decision as important in Europe's relations with the US.

Long before he reached the Prime Ministership, Signor Craxi had been building up his relations with Washington, which publicly welcomed his appointment. His anti-communism clearly helped, but the Americans recognize that his attitude towards them is mutually useful.

He himself points out that past Italian governments were criticized for being too obedient to the Americans, while Washington was inclined to take decisions and only then discuss their application with the allies. Now, he thinks it is the Americans who ask for proposals from Europe.

Autonomy is greater in all fields, and Signor Craxi says that Italy will fully express agreement or disagreement according to its national interests. But the US remains for him, in his own phrase, "our great ally, not only in the military field."

He knows he is supported in his approach by the fact that foreign policy is much less influenced now than in the past by considerations of domestic politics. Never before has there been such broad agreement on the basic lines of foreign policy.

Signor Craxi wants to place his own mark on this degree of unanimity. In the attempt, he



Picture by FOTOGRAF

will not have the freedom he enjoyed when he was simply secretary of his party. He embarrassed the then Prime Minister, Senator Spadolini, during the Falklands campaign by insisting that Italy break the European ranks and refuse to renew sanctions against Argen-

tina, on the grounds that British policy was imperialist.

Developing countries have figured prominently in his foreign policy speeches. There is no peace, he said, when people die of hunger, sickness and need. Italy's aid efforts, he has said, are only a beginning.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Giulio Andreotti, is a former Prime Minister and the best-known Christian Democrat available for the post whose views and interests are unlikely to clash with Signor Craxi's.

PN

● An anti-nuclear demonstrator flees the batons of police at Comiso, Sicily, where 112 missiles are due to be sited next month. When 1,000 protesters tried to prevent workers entering the Magliocco air base during a three-day demonstration in September, riot police armed with water cannon and tear gas moved in. Ten people were injured before police finally dispersed the demonstrators.

TERRORISM

Have the bombers had their day?

In recent years, Italian police forces have shown a determination and effectiveness unknown in the early days of terrorism. But, the downfall of the Red Brigades has much more to do with their own history and problems than with police action.

The ideological intoxication from the 1968 student movement, as well as the climate surrounding the demonstrations in late 1969, when workers and students battled with the police, were crucial factors in 1970-74, when the Red Brigades first went underground.

Two years ago a young man or woman could join the Red Brigades and believe, perhaps naively but none the less in good faith, that their struggle might succeed. But what could be the motivation today?

The relative successes of the first generation of Brigades were due also to their being highly politicized and to their strong moral commitment to changing Italian society. The youngest generation is an altogether different set of people, often driven by personal despair more than political faith and therefore much more vulnerable. Some observers still argue that extreme-left terrorism is not finished, but is now reorganizing and mapping new strategies and eventually will surface again. But most experts would agree that further bombings and killings will be the work only of a handful of terrorists eager to prove they are still operating.

Terrorism in Italy peaked in 1978-79, when extreme-left groups were responsible for 1,300 incidents and killed 59 people. In 1980, bombings and other terrorist actions fell to 222, to 115 in 1981 and 71 last year. So far this year there have been only half a dozen actions. Extreme-right bombings and other actions were down to 21 in 1982 compared with 146 in 1979 and 72 in 1980.

Alessandro Silj

These figures are impressive and would seem to support the view that Italy, at long last, has entered the post-terrorist era.

This may be only partly true, however. In the past 14 years the Red Brigades and other leftist guerrillas killed 184 people and wounded 362, while extreme-right terrorists killed 166 and wounded 756.

But during the same period the Red Brigades and other leftist groups were responsible for 2,188 incidents, four times as many as those carried out by the extreme right (524). The difference is due to different strategies. Extreme-left terrorism is selective, it usually kills one man at a time (its weapon is the bullet) and its victims are chosen according to specific situations (the Fiat executive, Aldo Moro, the judge, the policeman, etc) to maximize the symbolic meaning of each action.

Extreme-right terrorism kills indiscriminately, as in August 1980, when more than 90 people were killed by a bomb at Bologna station. Its favourite weapons are dynamite and other explosives.

Since 1969, the year that marked the beginning of the so-called strategy of tension, the two types of terrorism have interacted. The "strategy of tension" was the means by which the extreme right tried to create a climate of chaos and lack of confidence in the existing institutions which would facilitate the establishment of a "strong" government.

When the Red Brigades started to kill, the extreme-right terrorists withdrew back stage. After all, someone else was doing the job now. Significantly, the bombing of Bologna station came at a time when it had become apparent that the Red Brigades were not as strong as previously, again significantly, the bombings this summer, which fortunately caused no casualties, reminded Italians that extreme-right terrorism still represents a threat.

Much now depends on the course of politics. The unprecedentedly high percentage of abstentions and protest voting in the general election in June was a clear signal of the system's failing credibility, and a political system that has lost popular support can become a tempting target for its enemies.

Politics

party on such issues as the siting of cruise missiles in Italy, which he is ready to accept as an unwelcome necessity, did not damage the Communists.

And so the fundamental problem remains of the western world's largest Communist party - commanding up to a third of the vote - which refuses to go away.

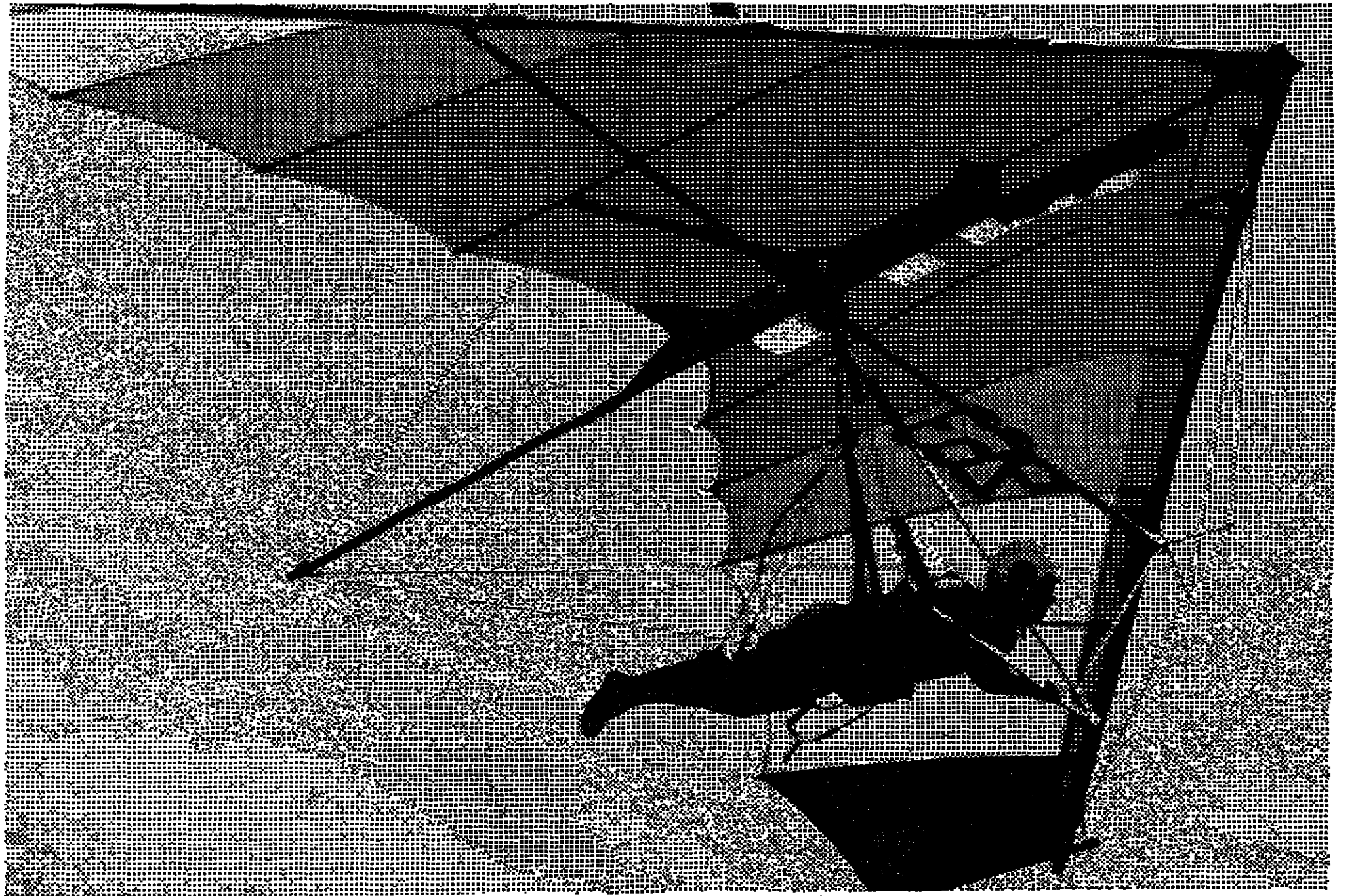
Signor Craxi's personal anti-communism goes back to the treatment which his father, also a Socialist, received from them in the 1948 election, when Socialists and Communists were running together in an alliance. In company with the Christian Democrats, he is reconsidering the Socialist alliance with the Communists in local government - they remain strictly in opposition at national level - and he is

holding out the prospect of only a degree of cooperation with them on institutional reform.

The problems Signor Craxi has to face present a daunting challenge: a huge public debt, continued inflation, rising unemployment and a dramatic increase in organized crime. His financial proposals have already brought protests from unions and employers alike. So far he has managed to keep a reasonable degree of harmony among his ministers at a time when public quarrelling had reached previously unknown heights.

It will not be easy to carry through unpopular measures against a strong opposition with five parties to keep in line behind him. Failure at this point would be serious. Waiting in the wings is a ghost that must urgently be laid: a belief that the system might be approaching exhaustion without providing an answer to the country's growing difficulties.

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ITALY



Going fast with a touch of Italian class: the Ferrari (above) and the Lamborghini

The give-away war heats up

Italy has been hit by the recession later than other Western countries, with the result that car dealers have now postponed hopes of a significant upturn till the second half of 1984. This year's sales, which in the period January to September were showing a fall of more than 7 per cent on an annual basis, are expected to be substantially below the 1,683,000 of 1982. This itself was 3.2 per cent less than in 1981, the last year to register an upward trend. Of these, incidentally, nearly 18 per cent have a diesel engine, which bears a much higher registration fee.

Within this shrinking market, Fiat has pulled out all the stops to increase its already dominant share from 51.8 per cent in the first half of last year to 54.8 per cent this summer (counting its subsidiaries Lancia and Auto-bianchi). It has spent large sums on promoting new models such as the Fiat Uno and the Regata, as well as face-lifting others. The result has been cut-throat competition - discounts, free petrol offers, lotteries, Sunday opening by dealers are among devices used by different makers to woo the public.

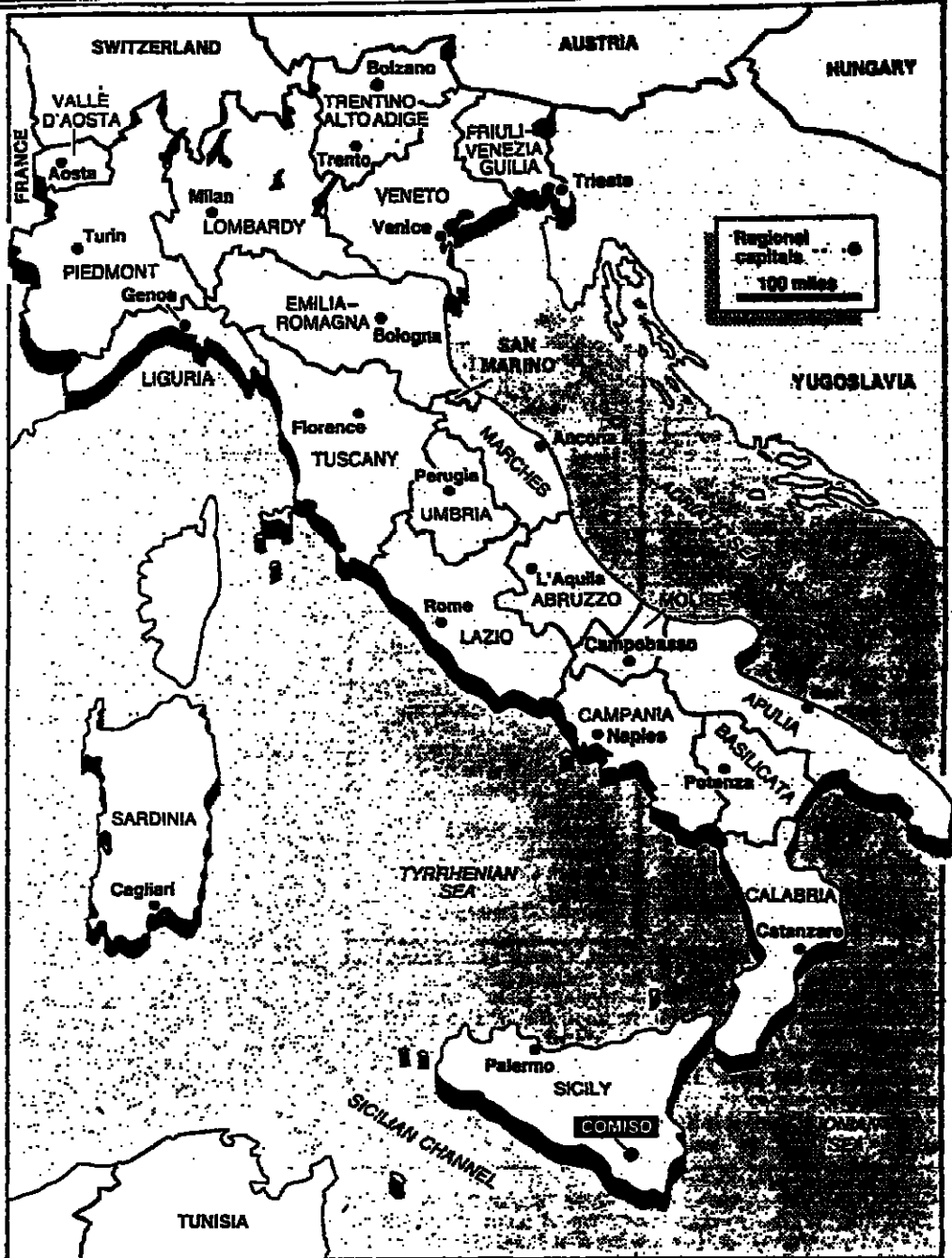
Fiat's tactics have paid off. Its holding company Fiat Auto is expected to end this year with a net profit for the first time since 1979, when the Turin-based group split into a series of sector holding companies under the parent Fiat SPA. The group as a whole reported a consoli-

dated net profit last year of 137,000m lire (£58m) against 90,000m lire (£38m) the year before.

In this way Fiat has laid a firmer base for exports - one in three cars made by all manufacturers in Italy are sold abroad. It has succeeded in preserving its lead as number one in Europe, edging ahead from 12.7 per cent of the market in June to 13.1 per cent in July, a length in front of Ford, Volkswagen, Peugeot, Renault and General Motors. In Britain, however, it has lost ground, from 3.2 per cent of the market in January to July 1982 to 2.7 per cent in the same period this year.

State-owned Alfa Romeo is the second manufacturer, though its sales of 106,000 last year represented a market share of only 6.3 per cent. This year it is in the news with the launch of the Arna and of the 1.5 litre Alfa 33. The Arna has made history by giving back-door entry to the Japanese manufacturer Nissan into a market protected against direct sales through an annual quota of 2,000 units. In a joint venture Nissan provides the bodywork and Alfa Romeo the engine for a 1.2 litre car replacing the Alfaud, smallest in the Alfa range. British motorists already know it as the Datsun Cherry.

The third domestic manufacturer, Milan-based Nuova Innocenti of the Italo-Argentinian entrepreneur Signor Alejandro de Tomaso, has been undergoing a patchy period. Once an



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Steel has become the most intractable industrial problem to face the politicians in power, largely because of misguided policies in the past which saw in new steel mills a means of industrializing the backward Mezzogiorno. Just as Italian governments persisted in building transatlantic liners in the age of air travel so they erected Europe's most modern steel complex at Taranto at a time when the far-sight saw that less and less steel would be needed in more compact products made increasingly of light alloys and plastics. Then, to make matters worse, came the recession after two oil shocks in the 1970s.

Steel production is dominated by Finsider (with operational companies such as Italsider, Dalmine, Terni, Sias), one of the holding companies of the vast state-owned Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale (IRI). Finsider accounted for 13,337,000 tonnes of the 24 million tonnes produced in Italy last year. Other private producers include Fiat's subsidiary Teksid, which has shed some of its loss-making facilities on Finsider, Falk, and the Bresciani (so called because many are located near Brescia), which are small, flexible, but sometimes old-fashioned in their techniques.

Finsider's biggest plants are at Genoa (Cornigliano), Naples (Bagnoli), Pombino in Tuscany and Taranto in Puglia. Ten years ago the Government was pressing ahead with a project for a fifth major complex at Gioia Tauro in Calabria, but fortunately work was stopped when it became apparent to all that there would be no market.

Production figures up

Italy, as shown in figures available from IRI, is the only European Community country to have increased production in the decade 1973-82, from 19.8 million tonnes to 24.0 million tonnes. West Germany reduced from 43.7 to 35.9 million tonnes, France from 24.1 to 18.4 million tonnes, Britain from 25.4 to 13.8 million tonnes, and so on.

Similarly West Germany reduced its workforce from 232,000 in 1974 by 27.5 per cent to 168,000 in June this year. France from 158,000 by 41.1 per cent to 92,500. Britain from 194,500 by no less than 65.3 per cent to 67,500. Yet Italy, with 95,700 steelworkers in June 1974, still had 91,700, only 4.2 per cent less, in June.

The fault lies primarily with the politicians, particularly the Christian Democrats and Socialists who have held the Ministry for State Participations in recent years. Under the last government 1,000 billion lire (£420m) were allocated to restructure Bagnoli, which in consequence is now closed. No one knows if it will reopen.

The managers at IRI and Finsider have clear ideas about what needs to be done. It is they who bear the immediate impact of mistaken policies. IRI now loses more than 3,000 billion lire (£1,250m) of which 2,000 billion lire (£830m) are due to steel. Next year, if the government takes no action, they forecast that Finsider will lose more than 2,500 billion lire (£1,050m).

Steel: pinning the blame

IRI has told the Government that 25,000 jobs will have to go. One way of doing this would be to enforce early retirement at the age of 50, for the number of 48-year-olds and above on the Finsider group's payroll who could go during the next two years is 23,557.

From the viewpoint of

economic efficiency, there is little doubt that Cornigliano ought to be shut. Whether Bagnoli still has a role is questionable. Taranto, the most modern, is the most cost-efficient, and the bulk of production should evidently be concentrated there.

Decisions of such a nature

charged social issues. Genoa's economy is already in serious decline, because of a crisis in shipbuilding and a fall in its port traffic. That of Naples has never recovered from the 1980 earthquake, and has since been compounded by the flight of population from earth tremors at Pozzoli on the outskirts.

John Earle

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The changing mood of the Church



Catholicism has its centre in Rome; its influence is felt in Italy much more than in any other country of the world.

In a new style of pastoral simplicity, the bishops are leaving their sometimes majestic dwellings and going out among their clergy and flock

sometimes with good results and sometimes with bad, as the history of nineteen centuries demonstrates. But it seems that the situation can largely be regarded favourably, at least from the religious point of view. The Italian people are deeply rooted in Christianity. Notwithstanding modern life's pressures, or the tradition of laicism, which has run parallel with the Catholic one for the last few centuries, Italians retain a Catholic mentality. Their feelings, thoughts, judgments, values, aspirations and even rebellions, vices and sins reflect the long history of their confrontations with the Church. A lot of them are indifferent to it; some of them oppose it. But it is not always wholly their fault. Some of them feel the loss of a more authentic Church, a Church which is friendlier, more understanding of them, simpler and more devoted to the poor.

where in Italy such groups and observe their dynamism in religious fields, such as participation in liturgy, teaching catechism to children and young people, helping families in need, aiding the handicapped, poor or unemployed. There is a new kind of Catholicism in Italy, which is increasing daily and is changing religious life, from a formal to a more concrete level, from the privilege of the élite to availability to everybody, from great and representative names to the anonymous multitude of the people of God.

The stimulation came from the Vatican Council, from the teaching and examples of the last four Popes and from the dedication of bishops and priests. Some people may be

surprised by this description, because in the past the Italian Church was often spoken of in the newspapers as an institution of power. It is becoming more and more one of faith and charity, working in depth, not on the surface. However, one should not overlook the efforts of the Italian Church in many fields of public life, such as the declarations and exhortations of its bishops against social evils that reveal a lack of morality, and its substantial help during public calamities.

A famous meeting on evangelization and human promotion that took place in Rome in 1976 was an effort by the bishops to bring together all the forces of the Church in order to gain a clearer understanding of secular society and to serve it better.

The Italian Church is now much less involved in politics than before. It is involved in religion. A proof of this is the abundance of publications on religious subjects that fully occupy more than 30 Catholic publishers and, in part, some very important publishing houses. Books on the theology, liturgy, biblical sciences, moral problems and history of the Church fill the bookshops. Periodical reviews at a scientific level, periodical bulletins, weekly magazines and daily newspapers with a popular appeal are evidence of the work of thinkers and the interest of their readers. This is the framework of the Italian Church. In it, organized groups stand out, such as Catholic Action, a longstanding

association for the apostolate of the laity, or Communion and Liberation, a strong new movement for the spread of religious ideas into all parts of society, or the Focolarini, a fresh, young and widespread alliance of hearts for greater love in the world, or the charismatic movement. All of them are working with intelligence and devotion, as is the esteemed Catholic University of the Sacred Heart.

Many problems remain. Nuns, for example, have not yet worked out their role in the Church to their satisfaction.

There are threats to the commitment of the people of God, such as the increasing pressures of social problems. But, on the whole, the Italian Church is alive, dynamic, working well and changing for the better.

Virgilio Levi
Former Deputy Editor of L'Osservatore Romano

Picture by Laura Sparham



Priest and people at the Vatican: now that the Italian church is less involved in politics, can it bridge the pastoral gap?

Italian bishops - now united in a national conference - seem to have realized this and made it their main current commitment. Leaving their sometimes majestic dwelling places, they go out among their clergy and flock, with a new style of pastoral simplicity.

The spirit of the Church in Italy today is no longer represented by isolated personalities; it has acquired a new character which is the presence of the people of God, now closer to their bishops and priests, struggling together for a new community life, with the participation of young people, as well as of adults and families, in various activities, around the parish churches.

Bishops have been working hard for many years to give two very important gifts to their people: a new way to worship and pray together in an understandable language - and this they did in the new liturgical books for the Mass, the Divine Office and the sacraments - and a new way to learn the contents of their faith, and this they have done in the new catechetical books.

A silent revolution affected individuals and families, bringing them together in small communities, which concern themselves with the Gospel and the Bible, training in prayer, preparation of liturgical ceremonies, better understanding of their faith and consequent commitments. As a result, you can find more or less every-

UNIVERSITIES

Teaching without being booed

Outwardly there is little to remind observers of the protest years of Italian universities. The violent political demonstrations of 1968 and the terrorism of the mid-1970s seem to belong to another generation. Now both the teaching staff, often products of 1968, and the students, children of the economic depression, appear to be absorbed by university affairs - the need for better academic standards, better administration, more research and just plain undergraduate study.

Talking to professors and students alike, whether in Rome or in the provinces, one finds a new mood of self-criticism, but also of optimism. Professors can now teach without fear of being booed out of the lecture hall for their political beliefs. "There are still the usual political posters," said one student. "But these don't mean much any more. Politics is now left behind outside the university." Students go to their lectures, take their exams and value a good degree as a means of getting a job during a recession.

On the whole there is none of the gloom that characterizes the British academic community these days, faced as it is with the need for drastic financial savings. Italy has been lucky by comparison. Education is not one of the areas which has been touched by severe public spending cuts.

At university level the job situation is better now than it has been for a long time. People who had been teaching for years without any contracts are now given some form of official status as lecturers or researchers under the terms of a recent reform bill. Students complain about the cost of books and transport, but accommodation is not the problem it is in Britain because most students still choose to go to a university within commuting distance of their home town.

This form of provincialism, together with the open admissions policy that came into force as a result of the political protests in 1968, caused enormous overcrowding in the big city universities throughout the 1970s.

The student body is decreasing: it is down from 100,000 full-time students in 1981 to 95,000 last year. This is partly due to a decline in student-age population and partly because of the reputation Rome gained for violence and disorganization in the 1970s. The policy of building new institutions of higher education outside but within easy reach of Rome has

also helped, although the full effect of Rome's second university at Tor Vergata on the outskirts of the city will probably not be felt for some time. It has been open for only one full year and is still struggling hard to attract students away from its inner city rival.

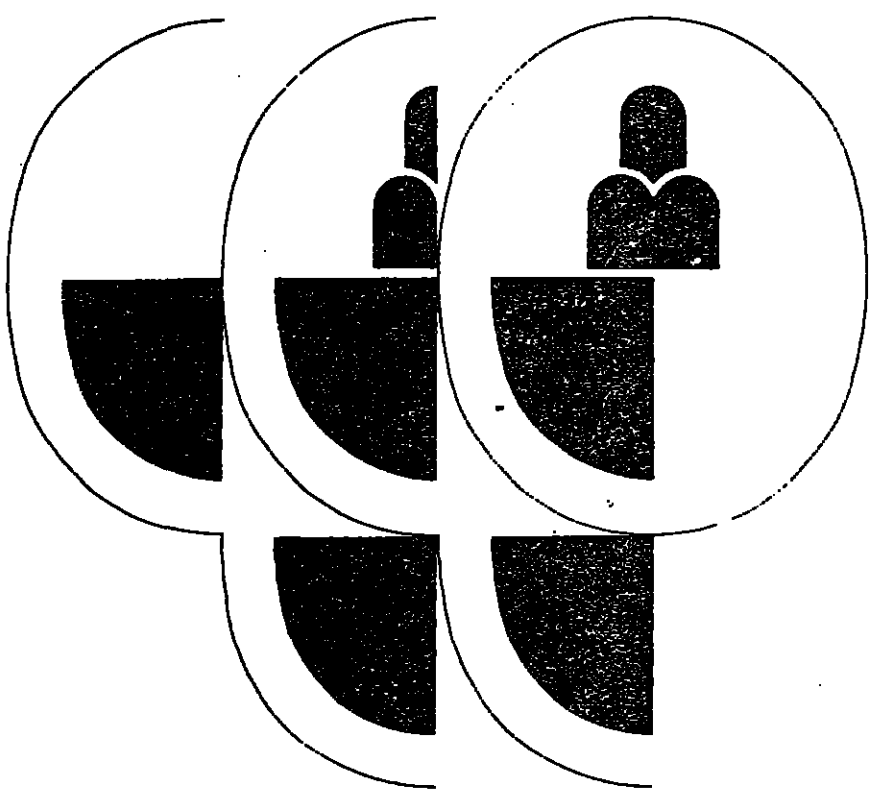
The main problem still facing the universities, however, is the open admissions system, under which anyone with the higher secondary school diploma has an automatic right to a university place. Not many university teachers have a good word to say for the system in private but few call for a return to selective admissions in public, as the subject of elite higher education is still political dynamite.

As so often happens in Italy, change is creeping in almost unnoticed. Even the Ministry for State Education now admits that newly constituted institutes of higher education are allowed to impose some form of selective admissions if they so wish. At present, residency requirements rather than merit are the criteria used, but even academic merit is becoming respectable in some faculties.

Dentistry at the University of Rome now has what is called a programmed admissions system. Under this student numbers are set each year according to the country's need for dentists. Would-be students are then selected according to school diploma marks or entry exam. Much the same sort of system for medicine is likely to be introduced under the terms of a new bill awaiting parliamentary debate. Here, programmed admissions are needed even more urgently as Italy has more doctors per head of population than any other European country.

Medicine was also one of the faculties that had to cope with a large influx of foreign students during the 1970s. This was because almost all other European countries and the United States already had very competitive systems of admission to their medical schools. Moreover, the costs of both tuition and accommodation were negligible compared to those in countries with a similar standard of medical education. Now, life is not so easy for foreign students. Almost all faculties with a large number of foreign applicants, particularly medicine, engineering, physical sciences and architecture, are using a programmed admissions system as well as various forms of entry exams.

Mary Venturini



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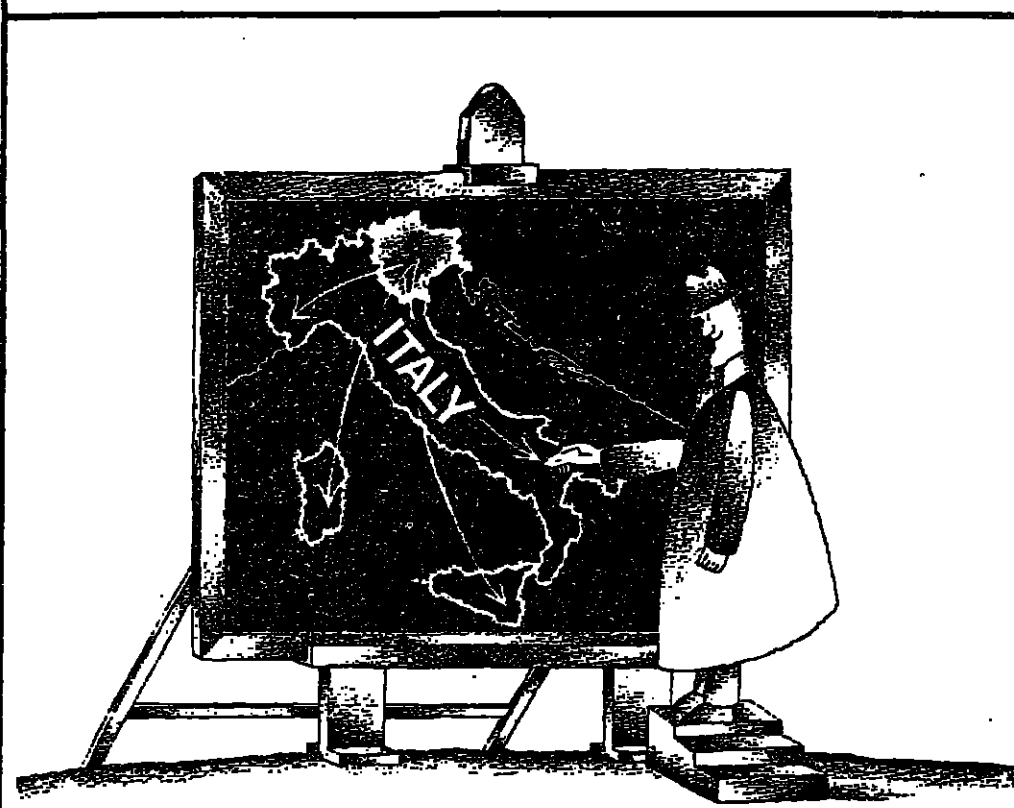
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Two remarkable international events must be noted:

- The first is referred to the cooperation agreement with Lohmann Stolterfoht, which belongs to the MANNESMANN REXROTH GROUP, part of MANNESMANN AG Düsseldorf, for the world wide marketing of the ISOTTA FRASCHINI hydraulic couplings. Because of the size, prestige and marketing organization of the MANNESMANN REXROTH GROUP, it is quite easy to foresee the importance for ISOTTA FRASCHINI in terms of turnover increase.
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AGRICULTURE

The fruit farmer prodding the EEC



Judging by policy. Perhaps Italy should learn a lesson or two from Mrs Thatcher and think a bit more about its national interests, he says. Alluding to Greece and even to the outsider Turkey, he talks about countries bargaining military favours in return for EEC agricultural concessions, something which Italy has never done, he points out.

There is not much doubt that farming has been the poor country cousin of Italy's post-war economic development. Industry has always taken pride of place, followed more recently by the ever-growing service sector. Now, however, industry is beginning to take an interest in agriculture as a new potential market for its products. Companies such as Olivetti, Montedison and Fiat, to mention the big names in the private sector, are treating farmers with a new respect. It is estimated that the agricultural sector is worth about 12,000 billion lire a year in orders to industry and that nearly one million workers in the industrial and commercial sectors of the economy are directly dependent on agricultural production. It is no longer just a matter of farmers' voting power: their buying power is becoming increasingly important.

Although he admits that farmers have very good relations with the Ministry of Agriculture, especially under its new head, Signor Filippo Maria Pandolfi, he says that the Ministries of Foreign and Common Market Affairs have downgraded agriculture in their dealings with the EEC. Faced with constant prodding from Wallner, a young and outspoken fruit farmer from Verona, all this could change.

Although Wallner professes to be a firm supporter of the EEC he thinks that Italy has often been too European and not Italian enough in its farm



Gathering in the wine harvest

What makes the Italian agricultural market so attractive is that it has considerable untapped potential. In almost all respects it still lags behind its European Community competitors. It is easy enough to find the typical peasant smallholding, dependent on family labour, within easy reach of

Rome, as well as in the hill district of central Italy or rural Sicily. It is more difficult to find such a picture in the fertile Po Valley of the North or in the southern Puglia plain.

Even so, last year's agricultural census shows that the average size of Italian farms is only 7.2 hectares. This is

slightly better than the 1970 average of 6.9 hectares but looks ridiculous beside the British figure of 65 hectares.

Wallner does not think that there will be much change in the size of Italian farms until the rental laws are reformed. At present tenants have virtual rent-controlled life tenure not

only of farm buildings but also of grazing and arable land. Under these conditions, he says, only people interested in farming for themselves are likely to plough finance into agriculture on a large scale.

However, one new solution for those who want to invest in land without getting involved in

the daily business of farming is the agricultural service company. A number of these have started up in recent years either as branches of big industrial manufacturers or backed by money from large corporations. These offer services such as general farm management, computerized feedstock control, legal and financial advice, in return for a fee or for a share of the profits, depending on the type of contract.

While there are increasing improvements in farm production itself there is still much progress to be made in distribution and marketing. This applies to both the domestic and export markets. At home produce still goes through the wholesaler, often alleged to be linked with criminal organizations in the south and political party associations in the north, to the small village market or shop. Fresh food remains the order of the day and the process industries, whether canning, freezing or drying or vacuum packaging, lag far behind their American or North European competitors. Spanish oranges, not to mention Israeli ones, are better known in British shops than Italian ones. French cheeses, wine and olive oil still take up more room on British supermarket shelves than the same products from Italy.

The progress made by Italian wines on export markets is just one example of what can be done with careful production control, efficient distribution and good advertising, even though increasing sales have not made life any easier between French and Italian farmers.

Not as much can be said for olive oil. Italian farmers have not helped their cause by

Facts and Figures

Area:	116,302 sq miles
Population:	57.4 million
GDP per capita:	56,154 (1982)
Percentage of workforce engaged in:	
Industry:	35.9% (1983)
Agriculture:	11.96% (1983)
Revenue from tourism:	11,280 bn lire (44,775m) 1982
Wine production:	
1982-78m hectolitres	
1983 (estimate) -	80m hectolitres
Inflation rate:	15.5% (June, 1983)

Source: Bank of Italy

grossly inflating production figures in their claims for EEC subsidies. There is now an end in sight for this loophole as the Ministry of Agriculture and Confagricoltura are in the process of taking an aerial inventory of all the olive plants in the peninsula. Better relations with its existing fellow EEC partners are certainly necessary on this front as Italy still faces a hard fight ahead over the entry terms for Spain, one of its main competitors in the oil business.

Obviously Italy is all in favour of enlargement. But farmers such as Stefano Wallner are determined that Italian agriculture should not be left to bear the cost. If production subsidies are not able to go round now under the present system, he says, how can they be expected to go round after enlargement unless the whole financing system is revised and revised quickly.

Mary Venturini

DREAM WEEKENDS, OR LONGER

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Questions still to be answered about the Vatican Bank

FINANCE

Ripples of the collapse in 1982 of the late Signor Roberto Calvi's Banco Ambrosiano still ruffle the surface of the banking world. Court actions brought by foreign creditor banks have yet to be settled. The Bank of Italy has made domestic banks eliminate or absorb foreign subsidiaries organized as holding companies, to guard against the type of operations that were conducted through the Ambrosiano's holding in Luxembourg.

Seen from Rome, however, the main unsettled question in the relationship with the Vatican Bank, the Istituto Per Le Opere Di Religione (IOR). The Italian Government contends that most of the Ambrosiano deficiency stemmed from unwise operations performed in the name of the IOR.

Its exact involvement has been the subject of an investigation by a joint Italo-Vatican commission set up last Decem-

ber. But, whatever basis may be found for a financial settlement, the question has not yet been tackled of the IOR's future status.

Established in 1942, the IOR is in an ambiguous situation, being able to act as both an Italian and a foreign bank. From its premises on the sovereign territory of the Vatican City, out of Rome's reach, unscrupulous Italians have been able to evade their country's foreign exchange regulations. The Italian authorities would therefore like the IOR to set up, for operations involving lire, a branch on Italian soil, subject to Italian regulations like any foreign bank's branch in Italy.

The IOR's headquarters, in the Vatican City, would continue to move foreign currency around the world for Roman Catholic bodies outside the concern of the Italian authorities. Whether such a tidy solution can be

reached in a reasonable time is however another matter.

For Italy's banks, this has been a year for stock taking and looking to the future. The economy, seventh in the industrialised world, attracts a slowly-increasing number of foreign banks, particularly to Milan. They see scope in supporting foreign trade operations, in merchant banking activities - still relatively undeveloped - in sectors such as leasing and factoring. The latest to establish a Milan branch, in October, was the Bahrain-based Arab Banking Corporation.

Foreign competition should stimulate modernisation and rationalisation in a system which some foreign bankers consider, in certain respects, to be still remarkably old-fashioned. Techniques, for

example, for cheque clearance or the international remittance of funds could be greatly improved. The system is highly fragmented. A population comparable to that of Britain is served by more than a thousand banks, ranging from internationally-known ones to some with one branch in a small town.

Other financial services too, lag behind the degree of development reached by industry. The Milan Bourse is the first to admit that it falls behind in providing equity capital for companies. Only 147 companies are listed - none of them foreign - and some well-known names in industry have never sought a quotation.

This inadequacy is not due to the Bourse authorities, which have an active public relations programme to make known their activities at home and abroad. On November 10 for

example they are sponsoring a seminar at the Berkeley Hotel, London, on "The Italian Financial and Industrial World", with leading speakers from Italian finance and industry.

Signor Ettore Fumagalli, President of the Bourse, sees government policies during the last 50 years as partly to blame for this state of affairs. The Fascist regime, faced in the great depression of 1929 with the problem of rescuing banks and their industrial holdings, put them in the specially formed IRI (Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale), which it capitalized with public funds. After the war, Christian Democrat-led governments followed a policy of "credit capital, not risk capital", and promoted reconstruction through concessional loans. Much of industry remained insensitive to the Bourse. In fact, Signor Fumagalli said, the President of

Confindustria, the confederation of private industry, has never visited the Milan Bourse - a defect he hoped to remedy in the near future by receiving the president, Signor Vittorio Merloni.

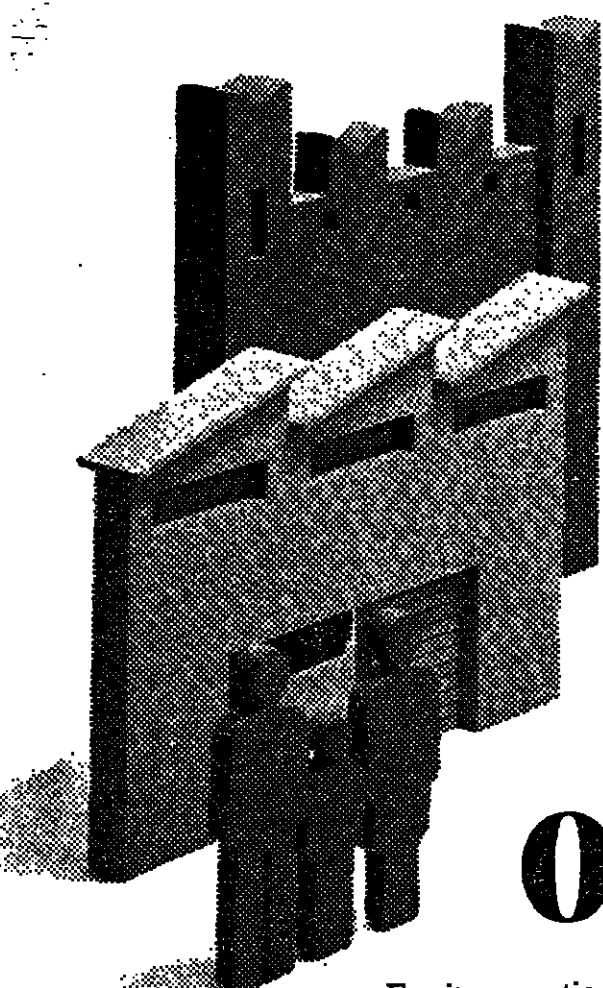
"There is a 60-year gap between Anglo-Saxon Bourses and us, he added. Italian Bourses lack regulation on take over bids, on protecting small shareholders when control passes from one group to another, on insider trading. Bills on these subjects were before the last Parliament when it was dissolved earlier this year, and the Milan Bourse is pressing for them to be re-submitted to the new parliament.

Private and institutional investors are enticed away from equity investment by double-digit, tax-free yields on Treasury paper. The Bourse has consequently become the preserve of speculators looking for

quick-time capital gain. Consob, the supervisory commission set up by the Government eight years ago, is ineffective. It suffers from what Signor Fumagalli calls "the incurable disease of bureaucracy, or, to quote the Consob chairman Signor Vincenzo Milazzo, before a parliamentary commission, "it was stillborn".

A law this year permits, for the first time, Italian unit trusts - the few now authorized to operate are based abroad, mostly in Luxembourg. Will this breathe new life into the Bourse? Or will existing investors merely switch their holding into trusts, because they offer certain tax benefits? Several funds are in the pipeline, but none have appeared on offer yet and it is too early to see.

John Earle



Reliance on facts

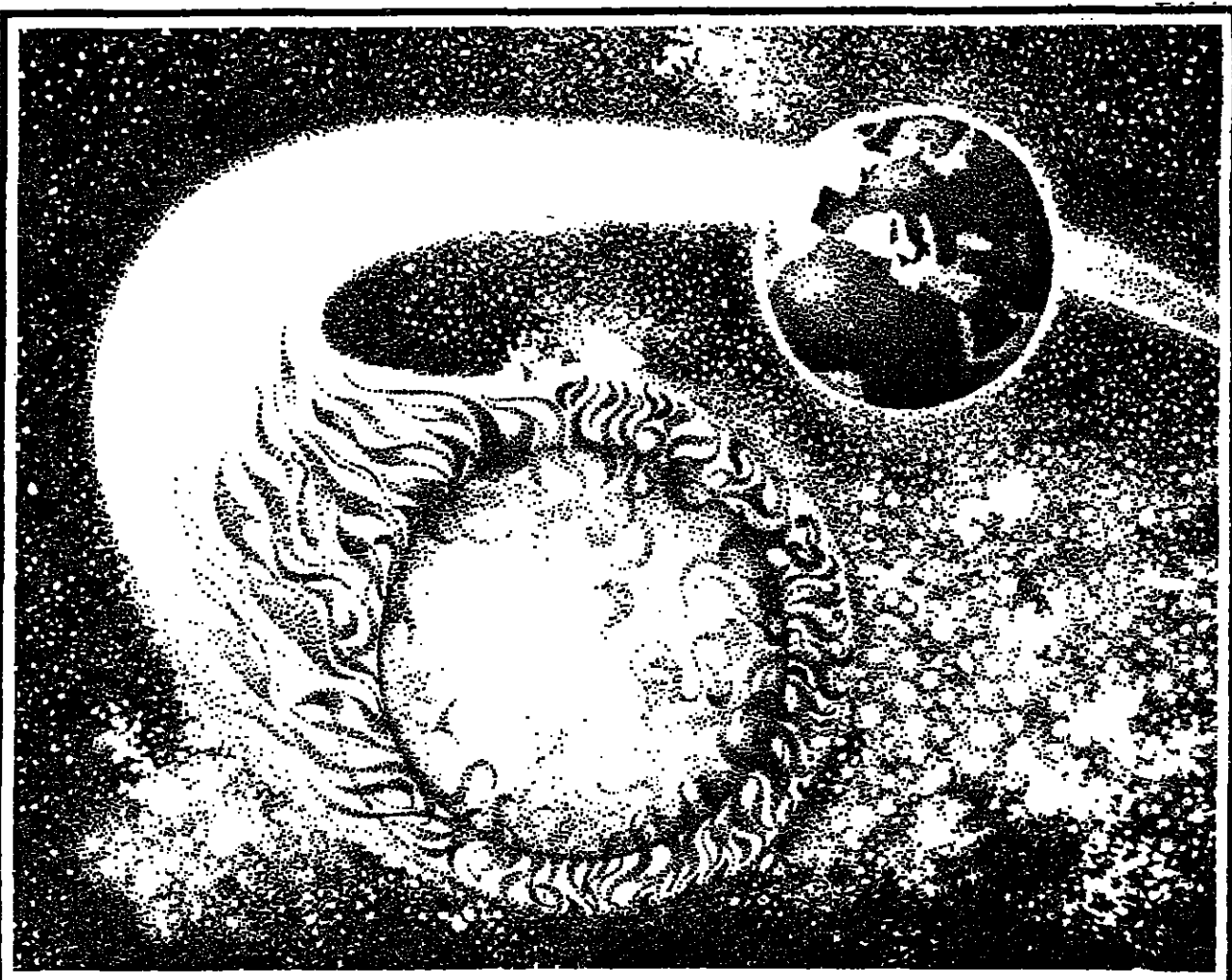
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Geoffrey Smith

Grenadians seize their chance to clean the slate and start again

From Trevor Fishlock, St George's Grenada

The undertaker and his men were doing their mopping up, too, digging a pit beside the shot-up radio station and throwing in the bodies of two Grenadian soldiers, one on top of the other. No honours for these dead, no salutes or bugles.

Most Grenadian soldiers, however, had seen the futility of resisting the might of the Marines and the 82nd airborne division. Many threw away their guns, wrigled out of their uniforms and fled in their underwear.

Several hundred of them have already reported to a sports stadium to surrender. They give name, rank and number to a member of the Caribbean peace-keeping force and hand over any weapons they have. In return, they go free under the amnesty offered by the governor-general and drift back to their villages among the nutmeg trees.

This is the wisest course. In a small and intimate island of 110,000 people there is no animosity. People are going to American soldiers and pointing their fingers at the young men who were in the revolutionary army.

They are settling their scores, but they also want to eradicate a stain. Grenadians feel a sense of gratitude to the surgeons who have healed their abscess. They also feel relief and pleasure at the sudden opportunity to wipe the slate and start again.

Queen Elizabeth II is still the Queen of Grenada and her Governor-General rules from Government House, an eighteenth century mansion set among palms with portraits of the Queen and Queen Victoria on the walls.

The memories of the "old days", the colonial days, are seductive for many people. There is a deep desire for order after the recent savagery.

Patrolling soldiers are gratified to see "God bless America" painted on the walls, to find people slicing off the tops of coconuts and offering them a drink.

For the American forces it was a good war, an old-fashioned, uncomplicated sort of war. It was not a difficult operation.

The enemy was small in number, but fought hard for two or three days, giving the Americans a run for their money, so that soldiers had the experience of what they had trained for and earnestly desired: a real war, what they firmly believed to be a just war.

They were embraced as liberators. What a pleasant change it has been for military men who look back over the dismal aspects of Lebanon, Vietnam and the Iranian desert fiasco. Here, at last, the issue was simple and they were zapping the reds.

Officers expressed pleasure at such an excellent training mission which was also the real thing. The airlifting of the 82nd Airborne from Point Salines, to the airport at Pears, on Monday, was a gratifying demonstration of power and organization.

For the business-minded Reagan Administration, the drawing of the profit and loss account must be satisfying. Some of the commentators and politicians and part of the press are complaining, but here at last was a positive and popular stroke.



Mr Walesa leaving the Lenin Shipyard, Gdansk, where he has returned after sick leave.

Walesa will not go to Nobel ceremony

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of Poland's banned Solidarity trade union, has decided against travelling to Oslo next month to collect his Nobel peace prize.

Instead, according to a statement issued yesterday, he proposed that his wife, Danuta, should attend the ceremony and read a speech from the rostrum.

Mr Walesa has expressed fears that if he leaves the country and makes a radical speech in Norway he will be barred from reentering Poland. His wife will be accompanied by their 13-year-old son, Bogdan and by Tadeusz Mazowiecki, a leading Catholic activist trusted by the Polish church leadership.

To underline the fact that the Nobel prize was for his trade union activities, Mr Walesa has invited a number of international trade unionists to the Nobel ceremony, including the chairman of the World Council of Trade Unions, Mr Sander Gaspar, and M Francois Blanchard of the International Labour Organization.

The Kr1.5m prize is to be given to the Catholic Church for use in a fund that will bring investment in Polish private farms, Mr Walesa confirmed yesterday. He said that until the special fund had been established the cheque would stay with the Nobel committee.

A leading church dignitary, Bishop Szezzpan Wesoły, will also attend the Nobel ceremony on December 10.

Police hurt in clash at airport

Frankfurt (AP) - Police have blamed a gang of masked "troublemaking troops" from as far away as Denmark for a clash at Frankfurt's international airport on Wednesday night.

Some 500 masked demonstrators armed with petrol bombs, stingshots and ballbearings, stones and tree branches battled with riot police on the controversial third runway under construction. Eight people were arrested and two policemen taken to hospital.

Second Kenyan airman freed

Nairobi (Reuters) - A second Kenyan airman, former Lieutenant Samson Obaru, facing a death sentence for alleged involvement in a coup attempt last year, has been set free by the High Court.

Last week Senior Private Madara Wango Bwoga also had his death sentence quashed. Several other airman have lost appeals against convictions for treason.

Rebel threat

Bangkok (AP) - Rebels who kidnapped a French technician and his wife in south-eastern Burma on October 18 threatened to put them on "trial" unless France stopped all economic aid to Burma.

A leader of the "Karen National Union," said the guerrilla group intended to kidnap nationals of other countries giving aid to Burma.

San Francisco

When I stepped off the plane at San Francisco on Sunday I did not expect that California would be the ideal place this week for an Englishman in search of popularity. Sure enough, the criticism began immediately. "We backed Britain over the Falklands," a friendly immigration officer said sadly. "Why did Britain not support us in Grenada?" It is a refrain that has been repeated frequently.

Given the lack of adequate advance consultation between the two governments, it might be thought that Suez rather than the Falklands would be the appropriate comparison. That is not, however, how it is seen in California. Britain, it is suggested, has failed to repay last year's generosity.

But how furiously has United States opinion been affronted, and how lasting is the damage on the American side to Anglo-American relations?

President Reagan undoubtedly has considerable public support for the Grenada operation. But on the West Coast at least the feeling does not seem to be very hot.

Perhaps this may be attributed to the more detached attitude that Californians have towards national politics. Basking in an idyllic climate, remote from the excitement of Washington, why should they worry too much?

Maybe I shall find emotions running more strongly on the East Coast. On this evidence, however, national sentiment has not been mobilised in the United States over Grenada as it was in Britain over the Falklands.

A number of those who approved of the invasion believe that it will not remain long in the public memory unless it is seen to have a ripple effect around the Caribbean and Central America. There are even some who believe that it will in due course be judged unfavourably unless it is believed to have had a beneficial effect of this nature.

To my mind it is more probable that, unless damaging consequences emerge, American opinion will continue to regard the operation as a success. Provided that American forces can soon be withdrawn from the island, and the United States does not seem to be bogged down in an indefinite involvement, there will not be much inclination for a reappraisal. The United States will be seen to have won a short, sharp victory, and that will be that.

There is, it is true, a certain amount of criticism and scepticism in the press, and a good deal of professional resentment that the media in general were excluded from covering the invasion. So there will be no lack of commentators ready to make the most of any unfavourable information that may become available.

But it would have to be pretty significant to persuade most Americans to revise their opinion that the President was right on Grenada. Then, as other crises come along, this particular episode may soon be replaced as a topic of major interest.

In that case - even without a reappraisal that would lead more Americans to believe that this act was right - the direct damage to Anglo-American relations should be short lived. Britain will be seen as having declined to sponsor a success rather than being responsible for a failure. That is not the sort of reason to make a running fore.

The indirect damage maybe more widespread if this episode feeds a more general complaint that Britain and other European allies are failing to play a full role as international partners of the United States.

I am not implying that such a complaint would be justified. One hears a good deal about lack of British diplomatic support in Grenada, but scarcely a mention of the presence of British troops in Lebanon. The idea that an ally has a right to its independent judgment is too easily dismissed as what Mrs Thatcher might describe in a different context as wetness.

But only if the British attitude on Grenada seems to be part of a wider pattern it is likely to have any lasting effect on Britain's standing in American eyes. If Britain were to withdraw unilaterally from the Lebanon peace-keeping force, if it proved impossible to deploy the missiles in Britain, then Grenada would be added to the list of grievances.

As it is, there is some resentment, sadness and bewilderment that Mrs Thatcher of all people should oppose the use of military force in the Caribbean. But the disagreement over Grenada should not by itself do much lasting damage to Mrs Thatcher's or to Britain's reputation in the United States.

Trinidad in UN move to replace US troops

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

The United Nations General Assembly was last night debating a resolution drafted by Trinidad and Tobago, which called for the deployment in Grenada of a Commonwealth security presence, and the immediate establishment of a locally-based civilian interim administration charged with organizing elections.

The draft is complementary to the resolution adopted late on Wednesday deploring the armed intervention in Grenada, calling for the immediate withdrawal of the invasion forces and requesting the holding of free elections.

A total of 108 countries supported the text, nine countries rejected the measure, and 27 abstained.

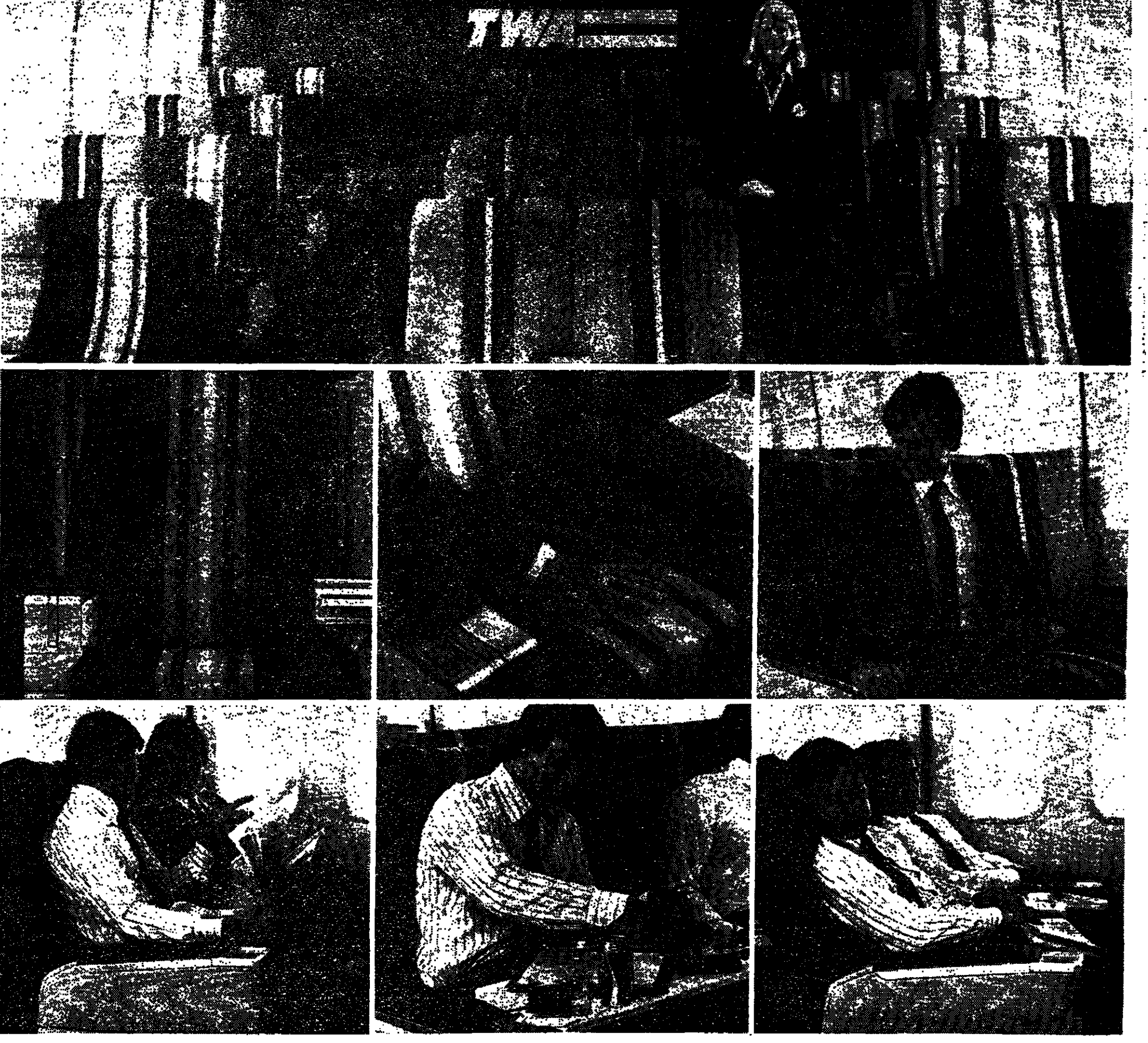
The central issue continued to be the legality or otherwise of the American-led intervention. This preoccupation was further increased by the discovery that the security treaty between Eastern Caribbean states had not been registered with the United Nations, as required under the United Nations charter, and therefore had no legal basis.

In the debate the United States was portrayed by many speakers as an adventurer seizing the opportunity to show its military might. But there was also an attempt to show more understanding of the concerns and fears of the Caribbean region, whose imprudence could be more easily forgiven.

The dual message coming from the debate was amplified by the introduction of the Trinidad and Tobago draft, which, rather than dwelling on past and present circumstances in Grenada, looked to the future.

In the Assembly debate, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the American representative, said that Mr Maurice Bishop, the overthrown Grenadian Prime Minister, was murdered when he discovered and resisted the high price of "embracing the Russian bear".

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Arrest over tapping of computers

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

In the film *War Games* a teenage student hooks into sophisticated government top secret computers and nearly starts a nuclear war. It was fiction.

But on Wednesday, Ronald Mark Austin, who is 19, and a self-taught computer operator, was arrested and charged with using his home computer to tap US Defence Department computers.

Mr Austin, a student at the University of California in Los Angeles, was charged with breaking into 200 computer files at 14 military, university and private research groups from California to Norway.

"It is a little like the *War Games* scenario without the nuclear effects", Mr Tom Tugend, a university spokesman said.

The Los Angeles Court District Attorney, Mr Robert Philbosian, said: "This is not some childish prank. We are talking about something that damaged data, blocked use and has cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, so in that sense you are talking about a theft from those companies and the Federal Government."

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Tourists in trouble

Sailing holidays cut by Greek harbour police

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Dozens of British sailing fans run into troubled waters in Greece this week when their Aegean holidays coincided with a Greek Government campaign against foreign yacht flotillas operating under the Greek flag.

One flotilla of 12 small sailing yachts was detained in the island of Poros, south of Athens, and was fined £15,000 for sailing outside the mandatory six-mile limit for their class without due notification to the harbour authorities or the appropriate life-saving equipment.

The owners are Cruises and Marine Services Ltd. About 30 British holidaymakers who had chartered the yachts and sailed them from Lefkas island in the Ionian sea to Poros, were flown back home.

Another flotilla of 13 yachts of the same company, was arrested on similar grounds in Paros, in the Cyclades. They also were sailed from Lefkas by holidaymakers who, after this development were due to fly home today while the company's lawyer was trying to dissuade the Poros harbour master from imposing another huge fine.

The lawyer, Mr Haralambos

Maroudas, told The Times that all those whose cruises were cut short by the affair, would be fully reimbursed.

A third flotilla of 13 boats set out from the island of Euboea, with British crews, and was reported to have run into trouble in the area of the Dodecanese islands while trying to cross to Turkey.

Six other yachts owned by another charter company were detained in Rhodes until they acquire the safety equipment imposed by their classification certificate.

The Greek authorities decided to act after an advertisement appeared in the Yachting Monthly in Britain inviting "experienced sailors only" for a 15-day "Aegean adventure" offered by Yacht Cruising Association, a British company controlled by Mr Eric Richardson.

Mr Richardson is also general manager of Cruises and Marine Services, the Greek company which operates 62 yachts under the Greek flag. His competitors claim that most of these yachts were bought by individual Britons on export credits which are being repaid from the profits of the chartering business.

'War' over Portugal's exit tax

From Martha de la Cal, Lisbon

Hotel owners and tour operators have declared war on the Portuguese Government for imposing an exit tax of 1,000 escudos (£5.50) on all tourists leaving the country except those who came in by road and remain less than 72 hours.

At an emergency meeting on the Algarve coast yesterday, 60 members of the hotel owners association decided to refuse to turn over to the Government all tourism taxes collected in hotels and restaurants on the Algarve until a decision is made to abolish the exit tax which the hoteliers say will drive tourists away.

Senhor Cabrito Neto, president of the hotel owners association, said the exit tax was the only one in the world. "It does not even exist in the east block countries and under international tax laws no foreign citizen can be prohibited from leaving Portugal for not paying the tax," he said.

Senhor Cabrito Neto said that a delegation of British tour operators is expected in Portugal to contact the Portuguese Government.

The exit tax was introduced last week without warning, and has caused chaos at airports and frontier posts. Tourists who have spent all their escudos before departure are being forced to wait in long queues to change more currency.



Death and devastation: The Turkish village of Muratbagi where half the population of 950 died in Sunday's earthquake.

UK fails to get Turkish atom contract

From Rasit Gurdicek, Ankara

An unnamed British company has failed to win a contract to build a nuclear power plant in Turkey.

President Kenan Evren yesterday accepted tenders from West Germany, America and Canada for the three power stations which will be started next year.

Laying the foundations for the Ataturk Dam, Turkey's largest, General Evren said the plants would contribute to the elimination of energy problems over the next decade, and enable the country to cross the threshold of the nuclear age.

Manila bars Australian journalist

From David Watts, Singapore

President Marcos's increasingly beleaguered regime in the Philippines has made its first move against the foreign press with the banning of an Australian correspondent.

The ban on Mr Michael Richardson of The Age, who is based in Singapore, is the first since the opposition to the President boiled over after the assassination of Benigno Aquino. The Government has been at war with the more independent of the domestic press in Manila, but this is the first time that a move has been made against the foreign press.

The ban, on the advice of military intelligence, is because of what the Government called "consistently biased" reporting about the Philippines.

Since the start of the unrest the Government has been railing against the Western press for its coverage but its anger has been directed mainly against American publications.

Mr Richardson, one of the most experienced and respected correspondents in South-East Asia, makes an odd choice of target. He has been writing about the Philippines for 11 years.

Hope for 11th hour agreement in Geneva

From Richard Owen, Moscow

A Kremlin adviser said yesterday that there was still hope for an 11th-hour agreement at the Geneva talks on medium range missiles, provided the West used President Andropov's latest proposals as a basis.

Mr Lev Semelko, a leading expert on the East-West relations at the USA Institute, said Mr Andropov had put forward his proposals in Pravda on October 27 "at a moment when it is not too late for the other side to discuss them constructively and even - if it really wants disarmament - to accept them as a basis for agreement".

Mr Semelko's remarks were in contrast to the all-pervading gloom which seems to have seized Soviet officials over the impasse at Geneva. In his Pravda interview Mr Andropov offered to reduce Soviet SS20s in Europe to 140, an advance on previous Soviet proposals, but said that the deployment of cruise and Pershing 2 in December would make continuation of the present talks impossible.

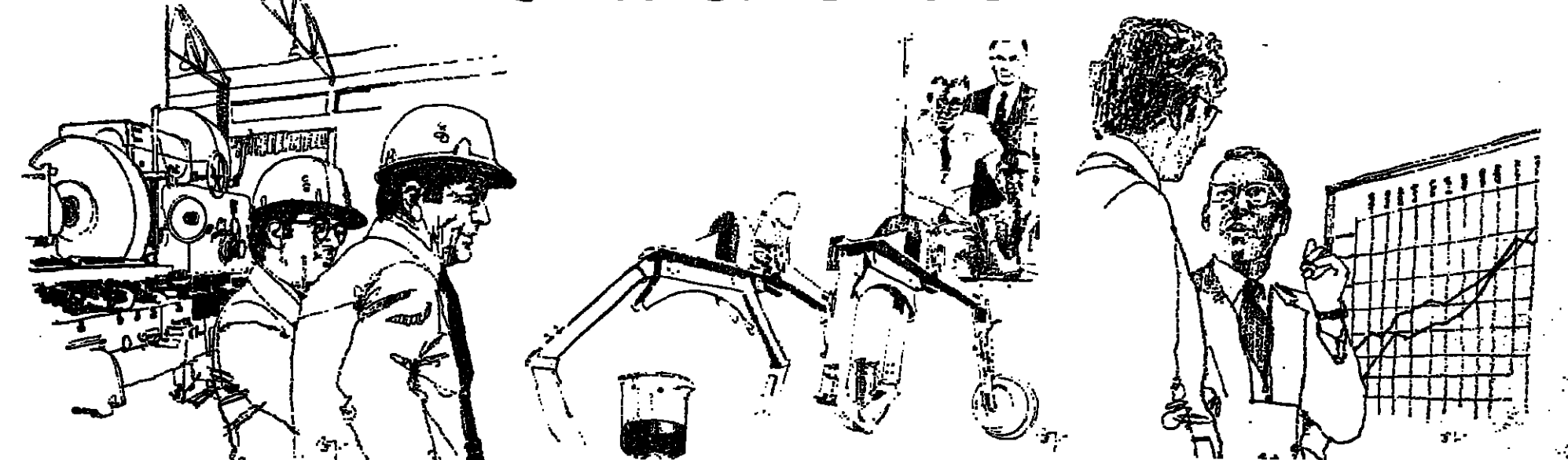
Diplomats note that although the Russians have not yet walked out at Geneva, practical preparations for the imminent arrival of new Nato missiles are already under way, with no sign of an agreement.

It is thought that Mr Andropov may make a "final offer" aimed at the crucial missile debate in the West German Bundestag in just over two weeks' time, and that Kremlin speeches tomorrow marking the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution could give a clue to Soviet intentions.

Mr Semelko, writing in Sovietizatsiya, Rosiya, rejected the suggestion put forward by West German Greens in Moscow last week that Russia should refrain from responding to Nato deployments, thus putting an end to the arms spiral. He said such one-sided restraint would put Soviet and European security at greater risk.

TOKYO: Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, said here yesterday that Nato will be willing to continue negotiations with Russia over the reduction of intermediate-range nuclear forces even if current talks fail to produce results before November 15 (Richard Hanson writes). He assured Japan that the West would not seek any settlement at the expense of security in East Asia.

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Basques give warning on anti-terror moves

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

"Exceptional measures" against terrorism announced yesterday by Señor Felipe Gonzalez, the Spanish Prime Minister, led to immediate warnings from Basque politicians of the risks involved.

Emphasizing that a battle was under way for the allegiance of the entire Basque people, Señor Morcos Vizcaya, spokesman of the Basque Nationalist Party in power in the autonomous Basque region, told Señor Gonzalez he was making a fundamental error in underestimating the value of political solutions to the Basque problem. Another Basque MP forecast that the measures would be counter-productive.

Señor Gonzalez's Socialist Government feels under pressure from the armed forces, following the murder by ETA, the Basque terrorist organiza-

tion, of an army captain on October 19, to act more energetically against terrorism. As the debate in Parliament ended in which he announced the new measures, Señor Gonzalez was applauded by the right-wing opposition as well as by his own Socialist Party.

Under a special Bill consolidating all anti-terrorism provisions for a limited period, exceptional punishment will be meted out to those guilty of terrorist offences. The Prime Minister said the Government would under no circumstances negotiate with terrorists.

The Government will have powers to ban the extreme left-wing nationalist Popular Unity coalition in the Basque region if it wishes. People seeking to justify terrorism in the media will also face heavy punishment.

US eases sanctions on Poland

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

The United States has taken steps to ease some of the sanctions it imposed after the December, 1981, declaration of martial law in Poland, in the hope of inducing the Government to seek national reconciliation and restore free trade unions.

But the main US economic sanctions will continue until the Government takes "definitive action" to restore the human rights of the Polish people.

The White House announced on Wednesday that Washington had agreed with its Western allies to discuss rescheduling the 1981 Polish debt to Western governments. The unrescheduled debt to official creditors is about \$65m (£43m). The amount of moratorium interest owed is about \$400m. In addition there would be Penalty interest.

The total Polish debt to the West is \$25 billion. Of this Western governments are owed \$17 billion. Poland owes the US Government about \$2 billion and US commercial banks about \$1.1 billion.

The 1981 debt rescheduling talks will be between Poland and the so-called "Paris club" of 15 Western creditor countries.

Economy is Kaunda's top priority

Lusaka (Reuter) - President Kaunda of Zambia, fresh from an emphatic election victory, yesterday named a new Cabinet which he said should make national economic recovery its main objective.

The President told Zambian officials, foreign diplomats and journalists at a State House press conference that recovery could come only through economic restructuring. Fifteen ministers from the outgoing Cabinet retained their posts, while four moved to different positions and newcomers were brought in to handle four other portfolios.

The Prime Minister, Defence Secretary, Home Affairs and Agriculture ministers were among those unchanged, but a new man, Mr Luke Mwanashiku, was appointed to the Finance Ministry.

Mr Mwanashiku, a respected technocrat who held the portfolio in the mid-1970s and is a former Central Bank governor, takes over finance from the Prime Minister, Mr Nalunika Munda, who had run the ministry since the beginning of the year.

The portfolio has special importance since Zambia is heavily in debt as a consequence of its over-dependence for foreign earnings on the struggling copper mining industry.

For further information on Midland Bank services for the businessman, see Press page 20/26.



مركز من الأصل

Brazil's Congress flexes its muscles as tension grows over wages cut

From Patrick Knight, Sao Paulo

Tension between Brazil's military-led Government and a Congress greatly strengthened by last November's election has been growing in intensity as the country's economic crisis deepens.

Things have come to a head in the past weeks with the declaration of emergency measures in the capital after reluctance by Congress to pass a Bill which the Government believes is essential if the country is to reach agreement with its creditors and the International Monetary Fund.

Had it not become apparent a few years ago that Brazil was in for tough economic times, the regime would almost certainly not have moved as far as it has along the road to full democracy.

The relatively free elections in 1982 were partly forced on authoritarian administrations, which had earlier managed to neutralize political dissatisfaction by achieving fast economic growth.

But although the congressional opposition has gained much ground, the executive is still largely composed of people who were in command 10 years ago, many of whom are finding it difficult to adjust.

The new situation is also demanding an unwanted discipline from Congress. After almost two decades of virtual irrelevance, when Congress could be as irresponsible as it liked, deputies suddenly find themselves able to veto vital legislation, and the temptation to act as before is proving difficult to resist.

One example a month ago was the case of the country's first Indian deputy, Xavante Chief Mario Juruna, who referred to the President, all his ministers and the armed forces as "corrupt".

Rather than taking a relaxed view of this, the Government's initial response was to seek the severest penalty available, that of his expulsion from Congress, regardless of the effect this would have had on home and international opinion. Wiser counsels eventually prevailed, and an apology was accepted instead.

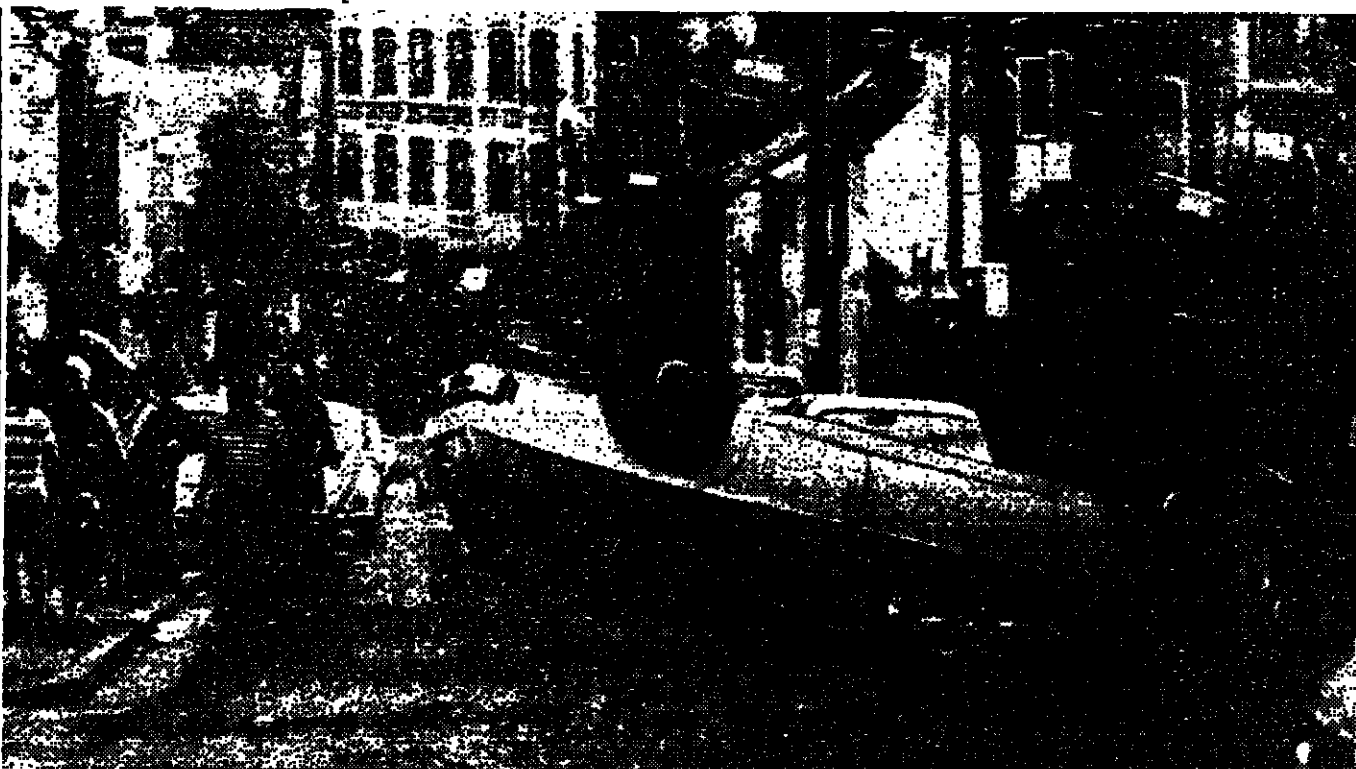
More recently, when the Government was frustrated in its endeavours to get the controversial Bill cutting wages through Congress, emergency measures were invoked, which have ended all lobbying and isolated Congress. Frightened by these measures, but placated by concessions made later in the

Bill, Congress now seems certain to pass the compromise formula.

With its new lease of life, Congress has set up various committees of inquiry, including one into the country's foreign debt. Evidence has been heard that some ministers benefited unduly as the debt grew, and this has caused disquiet. Some generals have certainly done well in recent years, and large numbers of retired soldiers have positions of responsibility in state and other enterprises.

Earlier this year, an Amazonian logging company set up by a military pension fund, collapsed spectacularly and amongst those to have benefited by being given exclusive rights to dispose of timber in Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro states, was a firm employing one of President Figueiredo's sons, although the firm, Metalquimica, had no previous experience of timber distribution.

However, probably a majority of the armed forces would now prefer to devote all their energies to professional duties, a feeling which has been strengthened by the implications for Brazil of the Falklands war.



Aboriginal violence: The scene in the Sydney suburb of Redfern after some 350 Aborigines clashed with police whom they accused of using unnecessary force in dealing with a domestic incident outside a public house. Aboriginal leaders have called for a Federal inquiry into the incident, in which 23 people, including three policemen, were hurt.

Scientology a religion, court rules

From Tony Dubondin Melbourne

The High Court of Australia has ruled that Scientology is a religion and that a belief in God is not an essential qualification for an organization to be classified as a religion.

The decision was handed down by the court in Perth on Wednesday and overruled a decision by the full Victorian Supreme Court which had upheld an earlier decision by a judge sitting alone that a belief in God was essential and that Scientology did not qualify as a religion.

The issue was fought over payroll tax exemption. Scientology claimed to be entitled to it as a religion. Religions in Australia can claim some tax exemptions and the ruling by the High Court raises the possibility of Scientology and a number of other fringe religious organizations claiming from various state and federal taxes.

Chile resists US pressure

From Florencia Varas, Santiago

The Chilean Foreign Minister yesterday criticized the United States over its efforts to have talks resumed between Chile's Government and opposition Democratic Alliance.

Señor Miguel Schweitzer declared that recent statements by the US State Department on the breakdown in the talks were "excessive" and that such affairs were internal matters having no relation to the United States.

Formal contacts between the Government and the Alliance were suspended by the Alliance in the middle of last month

after the Government rejected its demand that President Pinochet's term in office be shortened.

According to the 1980 Constitution, the President is not obliged to seek reelection until 1989.

The Alliance had called for the President's resignation, the installation of a transitional government and elections within 18 months.

Mr Edward Derwinski, the State Department adviser on Latin American affairs, has been in Santiago since Wednesday interviewing members of

the Government, including Señor Sergio Onofre Jarpa, the Interior Minister, and General Fernando Matthei, commander-in-chief of the Air Force.

The White House had earlier issued a statement deploring the fact that the talks had not been resumed.

Mr John Hughes, a State Department spokesman, said: "The absence of a dialogue or interchange of points of view over the transition to democratic causes concern (for the US) because this situation can only favour those who oppose a civilian government in Chile."

Chinese jail man who persecuted Liu

From David Bonavia, Peking

Mr Qi Benyu, a former left-wing agitator who organized the persecution of the late President Liu Shaoqi and his wife, has been sentenced to 18 years imprisonment for "counter-revolutionary acts".

Four other extreme left-wingers of the Cultural Revolution period in the late 1960s

have also received prison terms.

In 1967 Mr Qi was ordered by the so-called Gang of Four including Mrs Jiang Qing, widow of Mao Tse-Tung, to hold a humiliating "mass struggle and criticism meeting" against President and Mrs Liu, who were denounced as "revisionists".

Mr Liu died in 1969, allegedly from lack of medical care, but his widow has been rehabilitated and holds public office.

The sentences are the latest in a series of prosecutions of former left-wingers in advance of the purge due to be held in the Chinese Communist Party over the next three years.

China drops deadline for deal on Hongkong

From Richard Hughes Hongkong

China is now willing to continue the Sino-British talks on Hongkong's future even if an agreement has not been reached by next September, Hongkong leaders believe.

China has previously insisted that it would make "a unilateral declaration" on the future of the territory if there had been no agreement by September, 1984. But, after two days, there has been no amendments by Peking of the statement on Tuesday by Mr Qian Qichen, the Deputy Foreign Minister, in a press interview, that the negotiations would continue until a solution has been reached, even if both sides had not reached an agreement by September.

Mr Qichen's surprise concession was in conflict with the announcement in Peking in June that Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, had set a deadline of two years for conclusion of the talks after Mrs Margaret Thatcher's visit to Peking in September last year.

On October 1 Mr Ji Pengfei, the head of the Hongkong and Macao Affairs Office, repeated Mr Deng's warning at a reception celebrating China's national day.

Welcoming the sudden and unexpected change in Peking policy, Hongkong Government authorities, China-watchers and political analysts agreed that both Britain and China were adopting a more realistic attitude towards the talks and would patiently solve all the technical details involved.

"It is now clear that China has realized that it would be too inflexible if the talks were conducted under the pressure of a deadline," Mr Chan King-cheung, spokesman for the new Hongkong Society, said.

Mr Sze Chuanian, Vice-Chairman of the Hongkong Belongers' Association, said: "The setting of a deadline was only a strategy to pressure the British to get down to detail."

"It was apparent that there was a breakthrough in the latest round of talks in Peking, and China felt that this was the right time to soften its stand and not to insist on a deadline."

Managua threat to priest angers Spain

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain has protested to Nicaragua over the threat to expel a Spanish Catholic priest accused of "anti-revolutionary activities" while working as a school headmaster.

Nicaragua's Ambassador was summoned to the Foreign Ministry on Wednesday to be told of Madrid's "disquiet" that the Salesian priest had been branded a CIA agent and given 24 hours to leave the country.

Father Luis Corral, who had already suffered imprisonment under the right-wing regime of General Anastasio Somoza, was accused of inciting young Nicaraguans to protest against a recent conscription law, which makes

all males between 17 and 40 liable to call-up.

The priest, who has taken shelter in the Spanish Embassy in Managua, had appealed for respect for conscientious objectors.

The incident put further strain on the already delicate relations between Spain's Socialist Government and the Sandinista regime. Managua had already admitted that there were members of ETA, the Basque terrorist organization, in Nicaragua.

Madrid's difficulties in trying to maintain a balancing act in Central America, exacerbated by the growing radicalism of the

Sandinista Government, have been further aggravated by Spain's fears of a Grenada-style direct intervention by the United States in Nicaragua.

When the Costa Rican Government arrested Gregorio Jimenez early in September, it claimed that Nicaragua was training ETA groups, in camps on its soil controlled by Cubans.

Commander Tomás Borge, the Nicaraguan Interior Minister, admitted on a visit to Madrid in September that there were ETA members in his country, though he vigorously denied that ETA groups were training there.

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On the road. **VOLVO**

Watch this space

David Hockney's London studio is tucked out of sight behind a mass of trees and shrubs. Its small, anonymous entrance opens on to a cavernous white space with a steeply pitched roof. The light within this space is clear and constant.

At one end of the studio is a gallery. Beneath this gallery and to one side the walls are crowded with books. Furnishings are sparse; a long leather sofa addresses an equally long glass-topped coffee table. On its translucent surface a small toy perrot in a livery of flaring colour. On the bare floorboards a green wicker chair stands like a lush oasis.

Against one wall are three canvases in various stages of completion. The top canvas is splashed with vivid patches of colour and is witness to Hockney's current obsession with cubism. Opposite is a bulky plan-chest. On top of this chest are sheets of coarse-grained paper. There is throughout the studio a feeling of controlled disorder. The only evidence of Hockney's preoccupation with photography is a poster from his recent Paris exhibition pinned to the wall to the right of the canvases.

Hockney, the eccentric peacock figure, was absent. In his place was a blond, mop-haired, middle-aged man of mild disposition. There were no garish clothes and no multi-coloured socks and Fair Isle sweater.

He was dressed for work: blue and white striped shirt, fawn-coloured nain-splashed trousers and Dunlop training shoes without socks. Around one wrist he wore a watch with a yellow strap.

Hockney has used a camera for at least 20 years. In that time he has taken more than 30,000 photographs. These photographs are pasted into 100 albums. The collection forms a visual diary of his friends and family and a travelogue of a life spent criss-crossing the globe with a few close friends who are occasionally glimpsed in a succession of hotel rooms. It is an easy way of reducing the world to image and colour. It is, said Hockney, a form of sketching and a convenient way of storing information.

Hockney believes that photography has not been able to develop from its traditional way of seeing because it has never experienced a shock of an equivalent nature to the shock cubism inflicted on painting. The very immediacy of the medium has robbed traditional photography of its ability to convey time. It is Hockney's attempt to explore this fundamental problem of art that has given rise to his huge, audacious photographs which cover large expanses of wall like modern frescoes.

"In painting by an artist such as Canaletto there is a feeling of layered

David Hockney, is aiming to inflict the same shock on photography that cubism delivered to painting. Michael Young reports.



Museum of Photography in Bradford, Hockney experimented with a large-format Polaroid camera. "I took some pictures of my mother with this large camera but they didn't really seem to convey anything about her. They captured her only as she looked for one moment. When I see my mother and talk to her I don't see her frozen into one moment but as a multiple fluid entity. It is precisely this feeling that I am trying to convey in the joined photographs. I want to develop a technique that denies the individual moment", he said.

Suddenly he was anxious to show me some recent drawings. We crossed the studio to the plan-chest. From a folio he pulled a number of sheets of paper, each elegantly inscribed with the features of his favourite model, his mother. In each of the drawings the

Hockney's photographs disturb and even outrage many professionals



elderly woman is seen with three arms and hands. These additions are not, Hockney was at pains to point out, *pentimento*, but were a deliberate attempt to encode the fluid experience of being there with his mother.

It is photography that has led him to this new way of seeing. What he has learnt from the camera he hopes to feed back into his paintings. And he emphasizes that cubist photographs need not look the same as cubist paintings, adding that he no longer knows what people mean when they say something is merely photographic. "Photography is the dominant way people see the world", he said. "After photography and the world becomes different."

His most successful photograph to date was taken in the Zen Garden in Kyoto in Japan. Here Hockney chose not to view the raked grey stones from one single viewpoint but instead walked the length of the garden, stopping every few feet to swing his camera vertically through 180°.

Progress from left to right is further measured by a strip of photographs almost detached from the whole and which run along the bottom edge of the composition. In this detached strip Hockney looks down at his own feet clad in red and black socks. The socks are repeatedly seen as though they were variable points from which all else in the picture are measured. With this photograph Hockney believes he has finally removed the window effect of traditional photography.

Hockney's photographs disturb and even outrage many professional photographers. David Bailey recently expressed his view to me on Hockney. "It is nothing but rubbish", Bailey said, "unoriginal and executed without any real understanding of what's going on". For his part, Hockney believes that such hostility comes from the simple fact that his photographs extend the limits of existing photographic formulas.

After Hockney's exhibition in Paris last year, Cartier-Bresson wrote to him to say how wonderful he thought the photographs were. Receiving that letter was for Hockney one of the high points of his photographic career.

time, so that when the viewer looks at the finished work his eye continually moves over the surface. Photography's single image in comparison remains static. Compare a Rembrandt portrait with a photographic portrait by Karsh. The Rembrandt captivates you for ages while the Karsh keeps your attention for only a few seconds", Hockney said.

The introduction of time and animation into the single image became a key problem for Hockney. In retrospect, Hockney's solution seems simple. It was to abandon the single image altogether and to construct instead a multiple or composite photograph. "It was", he said, "a fly-on-the-wall image, a mosaic of small overlapping prints". The cumulative effect is one of a scene without any clearly defined border, with an almost discursive, unlimited progression that suggests both time and space.

These joiners, as Hockney called them, are composites which deliberately set out to explore time and space. "Lunch at the British Embassy in Tokyo", "is an intricate exposure taken over at least 40 minutes", Hockney said. "The picture not only

concentrates on the main subject but gives equal importance to the peripheral vision." Through the mosaic of images Hockney not only suggests motion throughout the picture but also creates a discernible impression of linked moments.

The butting and overlapping fragments emphasize the surface of the picture while simultaneously accentuating the illusion of space. And this is, Hockney never tires of saying, "the sole purpose of painting and photography". Freed from the limitations of an outer edge, the photographs can describe any particular aspect of the scene. In theory the photograph could end anywhere.

Our conversation drifted on to discuss the photographic portrait of David Graves made in the London studio with Graves sitting in the very chair in which Hockney now sat.

The Graves portrait, unlike the "Lunch at the British Embassy in Tokyo", consists of 120 small Polaroids, each with its white border left intact. These white borders form a grid over the picture surface, making the illusion of depth even more apparent.

As Hockney took each Polaroid he moved nearer to the individual object until it filled the viewfinder. To take the photograph of the book on the balcony, he climbed on to the balcony. To photograph the tulips on the table, he moved close to the blooms until their vivid, blood-red petals filled the frame. The result is a composite saturated with colour with the white grid line accentuating the fact that what we perceive is only illusion.

Hockney's technique works equally well with landscape. One huge composite of the Grand Canyon is, he believes, particularly successful. "After all", he said, "the Grand Canyon is the biggest hole in the world and a hole is nothing if not space". But confusion often arises when the time comes to stick the small prints on to the flat surface. He recalled with humour how on one occasion, when working with colour print film, the finished prints came from the one-hour photo lab out of sequence. After hours of frustration spent trying to piece the jigsaw together, he eventually gave up and sent the film back to be reprinted.

Earlier this year, at the National

Early this year Spectrum reported on hypoglycaemia and its alleged links with delinquency. Vincent Marks replies

How sugar starvation became a fashion

Hypoglycaemia means low blood sugar; nothing more, nothing less. To some fringe practitioners, however, this newly fashionable condition means big business, providing them with an opportunity to exploit unfortunate and almost invariably private, patients with various vague symptoms.

In order to understand how this bizarre state of affairs came about, to such an extent that it has reached epidemic proportions in the United States and eastern Australia, requires a modicum of biological knowledge and the willingness to recognize the outrageousness of claims to special intelligence made by quasi-scientific practitioners and their acolytes.

Sugar - or more especially glucose - is an essential constituent of the body, which never normally contains more than 20g even after a meal with high sugar content. Glucose gets into the blood either from the food we eat or, during fasting and between meals, from the liver, where it is stored as glycogen. Most foods, except fats such as butter, margarine and animal fat, can be, and indeed are, turned into glucose in the body. In the case of complex carbohydrates such as starch, glycogen, milk (lactose) and table sugar (sucrose) this occurs in the gut before absorption. In the case of proteins it occurs exclusively in the liver and occurs only when there is no carbohydrate left in the gut to be absorbed.

Glucose is used by the brain to supply energy to keep it alive and working properly. It is also used by other tissues, such as the muscles but they, unlike the brain, can use fats of which there is always a plentiful supply in the blood equally well for this purpose, which explains why symptoms of hypoglycaemia always relate, in some way, to brain malfunction.

The amount of glucose in the blood is delicately controlled throughout the day and night by insulin. Made by the B-cells of the pancreas, insulin is released into the blood stream during and after eating and reduces the rise in blood sugar that would otherwise occur. It does this by increasing the rate of glucose entry into the liver and muscles where it is stored as glycogen.

Between meals glucose absorption decreases as does the amount of insulin produced, with the result that glucose entry into the muscles ceases and they switch to using fat from the blood or their own stores of glycogen as fuel. The brain, however, continues to extract glucose from the blood at a rate matched by its entry into the blood from the liver, which is the only organ capable of making glucose in the body between meals.

People with diabetes cannot produce enough insulin to dispose of glucose as fast as it is absorbed; its concentration in the blood rises until it spills into the urine. Unchecked, this causes a rapid deterioration in health. The discovery of insulin by Sir Frederick Banting and Charles Best and its introduction for the treatment of diabetes in 1922 was soon followed by recognition of the consequences of inadvertent over-treatment hypoglycaemia.

Depending on how low and how rapidly the blood glucose level falls, patients can experience an enormous array of symptoms from barely perceptible to coma. They only occur, however, when the level of glucose in the blood is measurably low and they can always be relieved by eating or drinking something containing sugar.

Soon after the description of insulin-induced hypoglycaemia it was suggested that patients might sometimes experience symptoms due to hypoglycaemia even when they had not been treated with insulin. This was confirmed by

measuring the concentration of glucose in the blood of such patients and showing that it was invariably low whilst they felt ill but completely normal at all other times. As more and more experience of "spontaneous hypoglycaemia" was gained it was realized that it had many causes - now numbering over 100 - all rare. In a minuscule number, about one in a million, the cause was over production of insulin by a tumour in the pancreas.

The symptoms of "spontaneous hypoglycaemia", like those of the insulin-induced variety, are always intermittent and last from a few minutes to about an hour. They are always relieved by taking sugar by mouth (or glucose by intravenous injection). It must always be remembered that the symptoms of hypoglycaemia are extremely non-specific; the only thing that distinguishes them from those caused by a host of other conditions such as anxiety, neurosis, panic or fainting attacks is their relief by sugar (and nothing else) and their occurrence only when the concentration of glucose in the blood is demonstrably low.

These facts - and many others about hypoglycaemia - have been known for over 20 years but have generally been ignored by those practising what Frederick Wolfe in 1967 called "hypoglycaemia quackery" based on half-truths, scientific ignorance and sometimes deliberate distortion of the facts. How did such a situation arise?

At the time Banting and Best were discovering insulin, other investigators were developing micro-methods for measuring glucose in blood. These enabled measurements to be made at frequent intervals in healthy volunteers, as well as in patients with diabetes, before and after they had drunk a sugary drink. They showed that after drinking a large amount, i.e. 100g of glucose

dissolved in 250ml of water, the blood glucose concentration rose by only a modest amount in healthy subjects in contrast to the massive rise observed in patients with diabetes, and returned to the fasting level within two to three hours. This procedure was then dignified by calling it a "glucose tolerance test" and, though greatly over used and abused it served for many years as a diagnostic test for mild diabetes.

The pioneers of the technique recognized that if blood sampling from healthy subjects was confined beyond the normal duration of the test, the concentration of glucose almost invariably fell to well below the fasting level before returning to starting point.

Thus rebound (or reactive) hypoglycaemia is often sufficiently low, even in perfectly healthy subjects, to be associated with mild symptoms such as palpitations and lightheadedness. Unfortunately, the observations of the original authors, which have been confirmed many times since, were like too many important discoveries in medicine, largely ignored.

During the first 30 years or so following the description of "spontaneous hypoglycaemia" confusion reigned as to its possible causes, since each required its own specific treatment. Order was brought out of chaos largely as a result of work by Dr Jerome Conn of Ann Arbor, Michigan. Unfortunately Dr Conn subscribed to - and hence indirectly perpetuated - one of the myths that had gradually grown up in the United States that many patients with a variety of vague symptoms who sought medical help might be suffering from functional (reactive) hypoglycaemia. Ingestion of a large (100g) dose of glucose by these patients was indeed followed some three and a half to four and a half hours later by the appearance of a low concentration and symptoms, as it

would have been by healthy subjects, had anyone thought to test them.

Some 20 years ago when Dr F. Clifford Rose and I first published our book on hypoglycaemia, we were extremely sceptical of functional (reactive) hypoglycaemia as anything other than a rarity, mainly because we saw so little of it in Britain (despite looking for it), in contrast to the United States where it was said by some authors - though apart from Conn - to be more common than diabetes.

The opportunity to charge patients exorbitant fees for carrying out repeated glucose tolerance tests and then, regardless of the analytical results, to sell them worthless nostrums and proffer ill-informed dietary advice has been too great for the charlatans to resist. Very few, if any, of the patients in the United States diagnosed as having functional or reactive hypoglycaemia suffer from it (in every day life that is); while others have genuine illnesses such as anxiety states, neurosis, depression, schizophrenia and alcoholism that are overlooked or missed.

Even more worrying is that people more remote from scientific medicine than those referred to in the joint statement have jumped on the bandwagon. Some have merely exploited the situation by writing about "hypoglycaemia" in mass circulation publications in exaggerated and misleading terms. Others have started attributing miscreant behaviour, delinquency and criminality to functional hypoglycaemia without a shred of evidence except selective - sometimes deliberately distorted - quotations from scientific literature and unsubstantiated, uncontrolled "experiments".

Vincent Marks is Professor of Clinical Biochemistry at the University of Surrey.

moreover... Miles Kington

An arsonist for an ancestor

Most of us know we will celebrate November 5. In my case I shall enjoy the fireworks, enjoy the bonfire, enjoy consuming amounts of red wine and then say: "Of course, it's all for the children's sake, really". But what if you were a descendant of Guy Fawkes himself? How would you feel as you saw your ancestor being committed to the flames each year? We asked a selection of Fawkesians to give us their reactions to the great day. Thanks to all of them for their cooperation.

Oswald Fawkes: "Guy was a sort of noble way back on my father's side, and we've always been quite proud of him. I mean, today he'd be a sort of folk hero and always on the cover of *Time Out* or *City Limits*, so I've never been able to burn him in effigy. So what we do is burn Charles I in effigy instead. I've never caught the idea of burning Guy. No, I haven't brought my children up as Catholics, though I've always encouraged them to be arsonists. The only embarrassing thing as far as they are concerned is going out collecting money for fireworks and shouting 'Penny for the King!'.

Sophie Fawkes: "I'm totally against violence in any form. I don't believe in burning a guy or blowing up the Houses of Parliament. But it would be useful to deprive the children of a bit of fun on November 5, so we have a bonfire and throw some incense on it, then send the money we would have spent on fireworks to charity. I let the children have one sparkler each, though I have taught them to call them 'peace wands'. They really seem to enjoy it."

Ronald Vaux: "I always got such a lot of stick at school through being called Fawkes that I changed my name. When they weren't calling me Guy, they called me Knute 'n Knute 'n Fawkes, you see. Then one year they actually tried to put me on a bonfire. It was that day I decided to change my name. Trouble is, I didn't know that Vaux is really pronounced Vo, so now I get a whole new set of jokes. Vaux there! and Vaux get da dem? and Vaux is me. But I haven't the energy to change my name again."

Wally Fawkes: "No, I'm not the famous cartoonist who also plays jazz clarinet. I wish I were. But I am rung up a lot with requests to do drawings or play with hands, and as I am an amateur in both fields I get a lot of jobs I wouldn't get otherwise. I suppose I should be thankful, except that I also get a lot of his tax demands. I'd like to have fireworks on November 5, but this year I'm playing in a pub in the East End with a group that thinks I'm the other Wally Fawkes."

Katie Fawkes: "My job is dealing in period clothes, so of course I'm totally against the custom of burning the guy. You've no idea how many valuable 1950s garments are sent up in flames every Guy Fawkes Day. Generally I tear the area on November 5 looking for guys still taking off any historic jackets, trousers or greatcoats which have been put on them. It's the best day of the year for business, really."

Winston Fawkes: "Being from the West Indies, people generally assume I'm no relation of the famous Guy Fawkes. But who's telling whether he's black or white? Me. I think he was probably black. Old Guy was certainly on the front line, burning and looting there. Could well be I was a cousin of his. I'll drink a toast to him."

Folkie: "There must be some mistake. I am folkie, the artist. Would you please get off the line? If you are thinking of Wally Fawkes, the other artist, I can give you his number."

Wally Fawkes: "Hello, Wally Fawkes is not in at the moment, but if you want to leave a message, please speak after the tone. On the other hand, if it's the annual ringing round by journalists of people called Fawkes for November 5, please do not leave a message. Ring my name: who keeps getting my jobs."

Wally Fawkes: "Hello! Yes, I am free for any drawing job or gig on you care to mention. Oh, it's you again. No, I have no particular thoughts on Guy Fawkes Day."

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 193)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

- ACROSS**
1 Immunization
2 Discoverer (7)
3 Fine net (5)
4 Distinctive bearing (3)
5 Amount lacking (7)
6 Cerebral disease (5)
7 Secular (4)
8 Quarrel (7)
9 Not a conspiracy (9,4)
10 Proper beer (4,3)
11 Extended voyage (4)
12 11th Cent Spanish hero (2,7)
13 Boom (7)
14 Independent (3)
15 Crowd actor (5)
16 Do (7)
- DOWN**
1 Waterily leaves (4)
2 Misallied divinity student (5)
3 Comprehensive volubly (13)
4 Thought highly of (5)
5 Discovered horse (8,5)
6 Mild deception (9,4)
7 Supplication (8)
8 Afflict (8)
9 Tidy incision (4,3)
10 Wear down (5)
11 Freedom (5)
12 Trivial (4)

SOLUTION TO No 192
ACROSS: 1 Hiccup 5 Chanoy 8 You 9 Kaiser
10 Biceps 11 Zola 12 Meditate 14 Guided missile
17 Megawatt 19 Mash 21 Curtsy 23 Utricle
24 Slope 28 Bohemian
DOWN: 2 Image 3 Casandra 4 Pyramid
5 Cubel 6 A.D.C. 7 Capital 13 Test match
15 Unequal 16 Intrude 18 Abyss 20 Saudi
22 Top

FRIDAY PAGE

Performing a simple miracle

This week the Government announced its plan to provide £650,000 over the next 18 months for bone marrow transplants.

Rachel Cullin has been finding out the problems involved in bone marrow surgery - and why surgeons are so optimistic

Bone-marrow transplants only become more when a donor jets across the Atlantic or a dramatic mission of mercy. These events are certainly exciting, but the publicity they attract tends to obscure the new British developments in this field.

There are some fearsome problems to overcome, both before and after transplantation, but the actual procedure of collecting marrow from one person and giving it to another is, compared with other transplant surgery, astonishingly simple.

Using a hollow needle the doctor makes several incisions into the donor's hip (the bones of the pelvis); the donor is given a general anaesthetic for this, since the process of sucking out the marrow disturbs nerve endings inside the marrow cavity and would, in a conscious donor, cause an intense, sick pain.

About a pint of fluid is usually withdrawn; from a third to a half of this is marrow, which is separated from the blood which makes up the rest of the fluid. This marrow is then dispensed into the bloodstream of the recipient and finds its way to where it can grow and expand to replace the patient's own marrow.

The only risks to the health of the donor come from being anaesthetized, which is always slightly hazardous, and from being turned over while unconscious so that the pelvis can be probed in different places - one donor has slipped a disc. The donor's body makes up the lost marrow in a startling two days - one woman has given marrow on six occasions with no ill effects.

The critical components of bone marrow which enable a graft to cure such a variety of diseases are the stem cells, which comprise only some 5 to 10 per cent of the marrow. They are capable, at least in children and probably in adults too, of differentiating into all the other essential constituents of bone marrow: red blood cells which carry

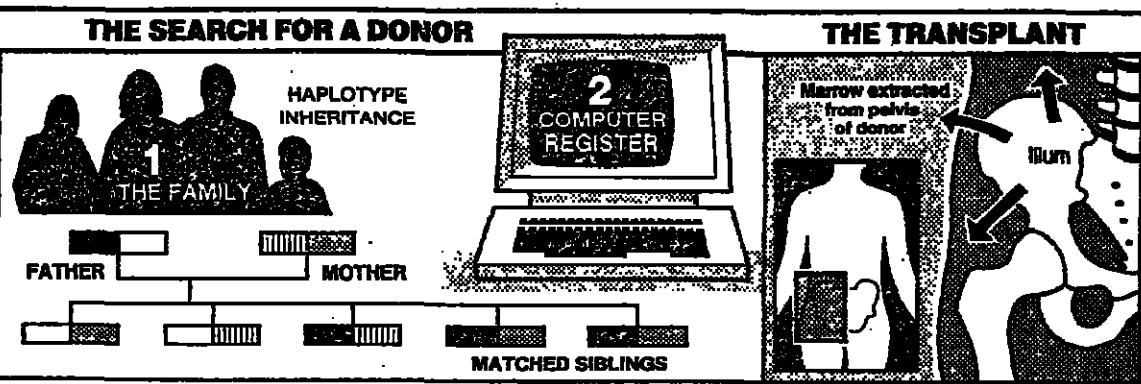
oxygen from the lungs to the tissues, white blood cells which fight infection and platelets which form plugs to arrest bleeding from wounds. Experiments with mice have shown that stem cells can flourish for nine lifetimes of their host, so once they are safely transplanted they act as a factory of healthy blood cells for many years.

Immunologically, the younger the donor the better it is. A baby's bone marrow is full of these vital stem cells, and in a very young child the cells have not been subtly altered by random mutations and the need to fight off repeated infections as have those of an adult.

The bone-marrow transplant team at the Westminster Hospital, a world leader in its speciality, has successfully used a baby aged four months as a donor. The quantity of marrow obtained was minute, but crammed with stem cells; the graft was one of the easiest undertaken by the Westminster team, and both donor and recipient are thriving.

Of the difficulties facing doctors involved in bone-marrow transplantation, the best known is that of finding a suitable donor. Blood transfusion entails matching of the ABO blood groups and checking for the Rhesus factor but tissue typing for a bone marrow graft is tremendously more complex.

A preliminary sorting aims to match the main tissue types, called human leucocyte antigens. If a



match can be found for these factors, then a further test, the mixed lymphocyte culture, is used. The host's cells are allowed, in a laboratory, to attack the cells of the potential donor to see if the host will reject the graft. More importantly, in another culture in the laboratory the donor cells are allowed to attack the separately paralytised host cells in an attempt to predict whether graft-versus-host disease will occur.

This illness can arise because the transplanted marrow is a source of immunologically competent cells which can programme attacks on the new host. Lymphocytes in the marrow are designed to wipe out any foreign organisms and they carry an estimated thousand million recognition sites which can be triggered by immunogens. This means in practice that any small difference between the donor and the recipient might, as it were, set off alarm bells in these recognition sites and start the transplanted marrow attacking the body of its new host.

Graft-versus-host disease might kill the recipient of the graft within days or weeks of the transplant, or it can cause debilitating and chronic illness, damaging the patient's liver, gut, skin and muscles. The host's own defences have to be destroyed before the graft can be accepted, but this increases the chance that the

engrafted marrow will itself attack the recipient's body. Balancing these factors entails the sophisticated use of radiation and powerful chemicals. The risks of graft-versus-host disease are still so great that bone-marrow transplants are used only for illnesses that will almost certainly prove fatal without a graft. These fall into three main groups: leukaemia, severe anaemias and inborn errors of metabolism.

Leukaemia, cancer of the blood, is the disease associated in many people's minds with bone-marrow transplant. In fact treatment with anti-cancer drugs has improved greatly over recent years and is the first choice for children with leukaemia, only when this has failed will a bone-marrow transplant usually be tried. Only about 30 per cent of patients in this category will be cured by a transplant.

Success rates are higher for aplastic anaemia. In this illness the sufferer lacks red blood cells, and at its most severe this sort of anaemia will kill over 90 per cent of sufferers; bone marrow transplants have saved the lives of more than half of those transplanted over the last ten years at the Westminster Hospital.

The most promising area of new applications of bone-marrow transplant, however, is the treatment of inborn errors. Some 3,000 con-

ditions, all rare, have been identified where a child is born with a metabolic defect, such as a missing vital enzyme. In many of these diseases it has not been established yet what the nature of the defect is, but for some 7 per cent of them Professor Jack Hobbs at the Westminster Hospital has set up a permanent transplant unit to try to cure these 90 candidate diseases. Professor Hobbs and his team have transplanted 40, and in 35 of these they have effected a cure.

In the ideal situation of matched sibling transplants the children treated by the Westminster team show survival rates beyond two years post-transplant of 46 per cent for leukaemia, 55 per cent for aplasia but over 90 per cent for inborn errors. Without a transplant, children suffering from these inborn metabolic defects would deteriorate physically, and in some cases mentally, from babyhood until death.

Finding a donor remains a major problem with these metabolic errors. Each person has two haplotypes making up their genetic "fingerprint"; a child will inherit one from each of its parents. Hence even a family with four children may have no two with the same pattern, and in today's small families the chances of a compatible sibling donor for a child needing a transplant are low.

A parent will of course always share one haplotype with a child, but ironically although most parents offer immediately to be a donor for an afflicted child, the team at the Westminster Hospital has found that parents make bad donors, often giving rise to chronic graft-versus-host disease.

Transplant surgery in general has a grisly image; it is also extremely expensive and the results are sometimes disappointing. Bone-marrow transplant in contrast is relatively cheap (about £3,000 per transplant including finding and matching a donor and nursing care) and leaves the donor in perfect health.

The register that saves lives

If your child needed a bone-marrow transplant, how would a donor be found? The first step would be to take small (usually ten millilitres) blood samples from all siblings to check for compatibility. If a match could not be found among brothers and sisters then more distant relatives would be asked to help.

Often no potential donor can be found even within the extended family, and at this stage the Nolan Register which began after the

unsuccessful search to find a donor for Antony Nolan, might be approached. This is a London-based computer store of preliminary tissue-types from over 50,000 volunteers who would be willing to donate bone marrow (it is consulted by doctors from many countries). Private patients, or those from abroad pay £100 to have their tissue-types matched against the register, while for the NHS a charge of £20 is levied.

For some patients with rare tissue-types, like Anthony Nolan, a donor is never found.

The pressures on this life-saving procedure are enormous, for if 50 people are waiting for transplants and there is only enough money to perform ten, then British doctors are forced to accept the patients who are most likely to benefit. The child for whom a donor from the Nolan Register recently flew to the United States was only given a 30 per cent chance of being saved by a transplant. She has been lucky and is out of hospital recovering well, but she would not have received a transplant in an NHS hospital.

Meal tickets: the law will provide

COMMENT

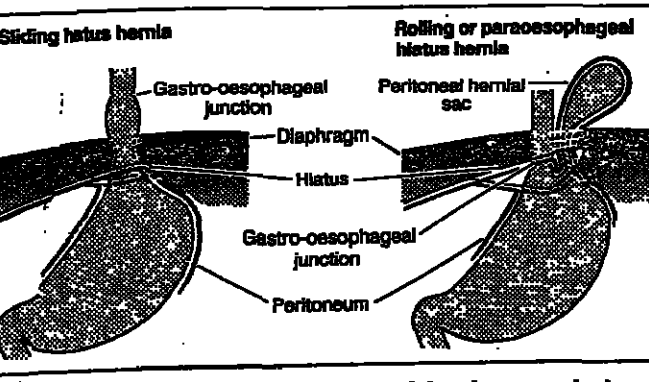
The Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill, introduced in the House of Lords on Wednesday, will sell the end of the divorced wife's meal ticket for life - or will it? Registrars - the judicial officers who make most of the decisions about divorced couples' finances - are privately voicing doubts that the Bill will wreak any radical changes in the divorce courts. "It's a bit of a non-event," said one.

The reality is that most wives, at the time of divorce, are simply not in a position to be self-supporting. Three out of five divorces involve children under 16. Under the Bill, the courts will have to put the interests of the children first. In most cases that will mean allowing them and their mother to stay in the family home, and giving her enough cash to keep the home going.

judges to consider short-term maintenance as a possibility, to allow a wife to retrain or adjust to becoming self-supporting. But the bleak employment picture will limit the scope for this sort of order. The courts already have the power to make limited maintenance orders, but they rarely use it.

most wives over the age of 50 who have never worked can continue to count on their meal tickets. Short, childless marriages are the most likely to result in a clean break under the new law. But there is already a clear trend away from claiming maintenance in these cases.

MEDICAL BRIEFING



In the sliding hernia, left, the oesophagus joins the stomach above the diaphragm. The rolling hernia occurs when the stomach pushes through a hole in the diaphragm.

Beware the season of the hernia

In country practice, autumn is the season when patients with a hiatus hernia seek help, prompted to see their doctors by heartburn and chest pain brought on by the stooping involved in planting their bulbs and potatoes.

How heartening Aspirin aid

The traditional Highland fare of oatmeal, fish and whisky may have been dictated for the nineteenth century crofter by poverty, availability and isolation, but a twentieth century nutritionist, provided that the alcohol was taken in moderation, might have devised a similar diet for his cardiac patients.

Dr Daniel Lewis, from Kansas City, has conducted a careful trial on 1,266 patients who were admitted to hospital with unstable angina, symptoms frequently suggestive of an impending coronary thrombosis; he gave half the patients a daily aspirin; the other half had an inert tablet. The incidence of heart attack was halved in the treated group.

Balance of risk Professor M C Pike's conclusions on a possible relationship between the taking of some types of pill by women under 25 and the incidence of breast cancer has caused great anxiety. The risks of contraception must always be balanced against the risks imposed on a woman's health by unwanted pregnancies and either child-bearing or abortion; but it does seem that the wise precaution would be for women under 25 to take Norimin, Brevinor, Ovynorm, or Binovum. Logynon and Trinordal, two other preparations, would seem almost as safe.

Dr Thomas Stuttford

Cooking through the years

In the winter of 1921 'The Woman's View', a daily column on the Court Page of the day, ran a piece headlined 'Country friends to a Christmas shopping luncheon'. In it readers were offered recipes for oysters au gratin, a Malay prawn curry, salad and waffles. They were also talked to.

'Country friends flock eagerly to towns armed with lists of things they are resolute to buy and bestow, and the offer of a house of rest, an hour of respite from their bewildering preoccupations, and an agreeable luncheon will be an act of hospitality gratefully welcomed. It will be the more appreciated if we take the trouble to order such fare as it is not readily procurable in the country.'

The author was plainly a person of substance but her identity was guarded by the attribution 'from a special correspondent'. If I had not found a second-hand copy of Kitchen Essays with Recipes and their Occasions, a collection of her columns in The Times, I might never have known that the author was Lady Jelkyl, DBE, hostess and for 10 years chairman of the visiting committee of the Borstal Institution for Girls at Aylesbury. Anonymity was the rule for our cookery writers until the mid-1960s.

In the 16-page wartime papers of 1940, meat rationing drew the cookery correspondent of the day, E. Brougham, to write about 'resourceful catering' using unrationed meats. The kidneys that he, or she, advised substituting for an hour cannot have been at their best, but the oxalric recipe book sounds enough. If readers of The Times had not been familiar with awful offal before, nothing was spared them now. Ox cheek stew, sweetbreads, tripe, and stewed sheep's hearts were followed the next week by brains, liver puddings and sausages with semolina.

By 1943, paper was rationed too. The Times was down to eight pages and the Ministry of Food was printing more recipes in the advertising space than the paper's own correspondents. On October 5 it was 'five delicious dishes from one packet of dried eggs'.

Before Christmas that year the news columns carried daily stories of black marketeering in poultry. Advertisers like Rowntree and MacVities were buying space to explain why the 'boys and girls at the front' were seeing more of their products than those left at home.

On December 20 the ministry offered a recipe for Christmas pudding 'best eaten the day it is made'. It called for 4oz of sugar and flour, 8oz each of fruit, grated raw carrot and grated raw potato, 1 teaspoon each of bicarbonate of soda, salt, nutmeg and cinnamon, 2

dried eggs and 2oz of melted dripping, all to be mixed and steamed in the usual way for two hours.

By 1956 there was a weekly women's page and regular cookery features. In October that year a correspondent called Ryan gave recipes for grouse pie, and guinea fowl with an olive stuffing.

During the 1960s the articles became both chattier and more precise. Thermostatically controlled ovens had become almost universal and recipe ideas were gathered from further afield. For Easter 1960 it was Russian Easter cake and pashka with entertaining notes on their provenance. In May the subject was rhubarb. 'Temporarily displayed in the greengrocer's window, forced rhubarb is perhaps not so flavourous as that available later on but its rose-red colour is attractive and makes a welcome change from dried or canned fruit.'

Mrs M. Stanley-Wrench, whose articles were not even signed 'a correspondent', did not yet have frozen fruit to fall back on, or unseasonal airfreighted foreign imports. And her rhubarb sponge which made 'a good change for the nursery folk' seems dated now, even for its day.

I have not seen a copy of The Times Cookery Book published in 1960, but I do have its spiral-bound successor of 1963. The oddest feature of it, discounting a recipe for 'Christmas pudding, testottiers small', is the chapter order which begins with biscuits and bread, continues with desserts and ice creams, and ends with soups. The style is urbane and practical. The proportion of excellent French and Italian recipes is high, and author, maddeningly, is anonymous.

Katie Stewart, who wrote our cookery columns for 12 years from 1966, was the first cook to see her name in print. It was she who had the task of writing for the proud new owners of freezers and blenders. The reliability of her recipes earned her a unique trust, and her Times Cookery Book of 1972, and The Times Calendar Cookbook published three years later, were hugely popular.

Now there is The New Times Cook Book based on the columns I have had so much fun writing over the past four years. If it does nothing else, this book, like its predecessors, reflects the age we live in. In 1921 Lady Jelkyl was advising her readers how to cope in the kitchen 'in the cook's absence'. My goodness, times have changed.

Shona Crawford Poole

The New Times Cookbook, by Shona Crawford Poole, is published by Collins, price £9.95.

THE TIMES Tomorrow

START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES

10 pages of Saturday, the leading weekly guide leisure, the arts and entertainment



THIS WEEK Values: The pick cards for Christmas Travel: A major new series - For Ever England Part I, Sri Lanka, the memories of a colonial past The ultra-sportsmen: Ronald Faux on why the super athletes stretch themselves to the limits of their endurance

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THE TIMES DIARY

Pressing her case

Patricia Hewitt, Neil Kinnock's new press officer, formerly General Secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties, wrote to Kinnock immediately after the general election, congratulating him on his campaign and offering her services in case he needed any help in the stormy days ahead. Keeping her options neatly open, Miss Hewitt wrote a similar letter, at the same time, to Roy Hattersley.

Escape note

Sir Georg Solti will be playing the piano publicly for the first time in 20 years, when he joins violinist Isaac Stern in a benefit concert on November 20 for the Central British Fund, a world-wide Jewish relief organization. Two other firsts for Solti: it will be the first time he has played the piano at the Royal Opera House and the first time he has acted as Stern's pianist, although he has frequently been his conductor. "Everyone appearing in the concert," says Lady Solti, "is, in some way, a former refugee. Two of the performers, Siegmund Nissel, second violin, and Peter Schidlof, viola, were helped as refugees by the CBF. Solti himself began his career as a pianist, and as a refugee, earned his living by returning to the piano. "There are some people," said his wife, "who are of the opinion that he should never have given it up."

This week, British Airways flew more than four tonnes of birds, including flamingoes and hornbills, from Nairobi to Detroit, to help restock some American zoos and wildlife sanctuaries. The man in charge of the arrangements regarding this biggest ever freighting of birds was BA's Cargo Marketing Manager, Africa - a Mr Ken Eggs. (This information was supplied by my colleague Ken Gosling.)

Family man

The Duke of Gloucester is to attend an Oxford Union debate tonight in his private capacity as a former student. Neale Stephenson, the president, describes as "not terribly serious" the motion "That Richard III was more sinned against than sinning". So unserious, in fact, that the officers will wear fancy dress instead of the usual white tie, although the Duke, as guest speaker, will stick to the traditional black tie. He is a co-sponsor of the Richard III Society, and will of course support the motion in this the 500th anniversary year of the original Duke of Gloucester's accession to the throne.



Quite right! Smokers should pay more for insurance.

Which switch

Which magazine's survey into what television viewers wanted to see on the screen contrasts oddly with what people watch. The Which? viewers, all members of the general public, preferred BBC to ITV, wanted to see more plays, drama, films and documentaries and fewer serials and soap operas. Getting away from the survey into the area known as real life, BBC ratings are currently at a new low - BBC 1's share has fallen below 35 per cent as against ITV's 58 per cent. The two channels, BBC 2 and Channel 4, which provide more of the programmes that the Which? viewers said they like most, have poor viewing figures (9 per cent and 5 per cent respectively) while those despised serials and soap operas *The Winds of War*, *Coronation Street*, *The A-Team* and *Hart to Hart* sweep the Top Ten list. Television marketing men twiggled long ago that what people say they watch and what they actually switch on are two different things.

A good nose

In his role as president of The Royal College of Music Centenary Appeal Committee, the Prince of Wales offered a Victorian snuffbox for sale at the appeal auction. It fetched £800. He also bought a double magnum of Chateau Lafite-Rothschild, a 1969 Pauillac vintage, premier cru classe, for £120. Christie's, who organized the auction, were not overawed by the royal presence. They said that several members of the Royal Family are regular attenders at their auctions.

Harmony

On Tuesday night, hours before the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra was due to play at the Festival Hall, the lead flautist, Nicholas Zaydell, was taken ill. Calls went out for a substitute and were answered finally, by a Lebanese flautist working in London. This was thought to be the first time that an Arab musician has played with an Israeli orchestra outside Israel but the man did not wish to be named.

Malcolm Bradbury voices some doubts about the latest literary stunt

Twelve winners - many losers

With the Booker Prize hubbub over, and this year's writers slinking back to their corners and caves, the new literary parlour game of the winter starts. Richard Hoggart, Elizabeth Jane Howard and Sir Peter Parker have been brooding over 200 books, some familiar already, some submitted by publishers and some called in to decide on the 12 "Best Novels of our Time" published in English. The list of titles comes out this weekend, the selling campaign starts on February 22.

The enterprise comes from the Book Marketing Council, which gave us "Best of British", "Best of Young British" and "Best of SF", and is the last fling of its director, Desmond Clarke, before he goes to Faber & Faber.

There will be much scepticism. Literary hype is becoming hypnotic. To have winners there must be losers and the literary losers' lobby in Britain grows ever larger and more testy, suspecting that the well-promoted rising sales of some reputations and titles, not always cunningly selected, mean falling sales and reputations for others of equal or greater merit. Seriousness loses its seriousness; a new kind of literary reputation, not literary, critical or frankly commercial, grows. Readers want good books, but need to be told that good is what they are, even if they are not.

Yet the curious fact is that Britain - and virtually Britain alone - appears, as in wartime, to have a rising market for serious fiction. We can put this down either to talent among writers or discernment among readers.

There is an increased sale of novels that do not simply repeat the routine rules, conventions and perceptions, which most novels do; of books that challenge the mind and intelligence, and start taking British fiction towards the end of the twentieth century in good order at last. We have seen the emergence of a vigorous new set of writers of distinctive talent, who are choosing fiction rather than, say, drama, and bringing international attention back to London-based writing. And there is even evidence of that rarity in British life, something like a genuine aesthetic debate about the novel as a form.

Promotion does seem to have helped. Best of Young British is said to have increased sales of the 20 chosen authors by 3 to 8 per cent overall. Library borrowing of selected titles has shot up. Standard bookshops and bookstalls that "never stock that kind of thing" have stocked and sold them, in

significant quantities. If, in the ever more frantic market of literary commerce, standards can actually rise, then not only good writers but the cultural texture should benefit.

The new promotion, whatever its choices, will probably have a more powerful effect still. The marketing council hopes to sell something like a million copies of the 12 titles chosen. We can hardly envy Professor Hoggart, Miss Howard and Sir Peter their task of drawing up the ultimate reading list. "Our time" starts in 1945. One hopes the standard set will be that of literary seriousness, with the novel seen as a mode of human and intellectual inquiry. But the mismatch between many Booker choices and most academic judgments shows how hard this is. The task is to sum up an era in fiction that has not really settled down into clear definition.

Most university courses stop just about where the judges start, an obituary still remaining the best qualification for departing from the market and entering the syllabus. It

has been a rich, chaotic period which has oscillated between two extremes: a postwar revival of realism, and a new phase of experimentalism. It has also seen marked changes in the literary balance of power, with American fiction for a long spell dominating over British, and then the internationalizing influence of Commonwealth and post-Commonwealth literature growing.

But joining in the game, and assuming we are looking for the best rather than the most accessible or pleasurable, what would I choose? After much painful excision (why only 12, for such a rich time?) my list would contain: George Orwell's *Animal Farm*, Malcolm Lowry's *Under the Volcano*, Samuel Beckett's *Molloy*, Saul Bellow's *Humboldt*, Vladimir Nabokov's *Invitation to a Beheading*, Joseph Heller's *Catch 22*, Patrick White's *Voss*, Angus Wilson's *No Laughing Matter*, John Fowles's *The French Lieutenant's Woman*, Thomas Pynchon's *V* and Iris Murdoch's *The Black Prince*.

I have avoided late works by great writers of the generation before, and I weep over many absences. No John Updike, J. D. Salinger, Norman Mailer, Kurt Vonnegut or John Barth; no Nadine Gordimer and no Chinua Achebe; no William Golding, Muriel Spark or Anthony Burgess, or D. M. Thomas or Salman Rushdie. And, for that matter, no Malcolm Bradbury.

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Bernard Levin: the way we live now



Confrontation, Greenham Common: "no country can tolerate such anarchy... even by unarmed demonstrators"

Who'll be to blame if they shoot?

The only fact that can be deduced with complete certainty from the refusal of Mr Heseltine and the Prime Minister to give an assurance that in no circumstances will shots be fired at those who enter illegally upon military installations is that it came as the most wonderful news imaginable to the more calculating leaders of the unilateral disarmament campaign, some of whom are doubtless already calculating how they can help to bring about such a catastrophe and dreaming of a confrontation that will leave an innocent demonstrator dead upon the reddening grass of Greenham Common, preferably an eight-months pregnant mother of three children (one dyslexic and the other two suffering from multiple sclerosis, widowed a month earlier, who had never been in any political organization in her life and who had been impelled to join the cause by her devout and long-life adherence to Quaker principles strengthened by a unanimous plea that she should give an order to fire upon those on whose success her every spare moment had been lavished for several years past).

We had better face the fact that some such hell-sent gift to our enemies, native and foreign, may yet be delivered, tastefully wrapped in blood. And while we are facing it we had also better think out the implications. First Mr Heseltine and Mrs Thatcher are right to say that all British governments (or at any rate all realistically conceivable British governments) would have to protect the country's means of defence, and that all previous British governments have done so; this must inevitably include, in extreme cases, giving an order to fire upon those who threaten the security of those means (and for that matter the

safety of those who might be at risk if nuclear weapons were tampered with). No country, least of all one as small, crowded and homogeneous as ours, can tolerate anarchy of the kind inevitably consequent upon the storming, even by unarmed demonstrators, of the sites of military preparedness, and if you think that is not necessarily true, pause for a moment and contemplate a single extrapolation from the already familiar nightmare cliché of a stolen nuclear weapon in the hands of Colonel Gaddafi or the IRA: how easily would you give the ladies of Greenham, having got their hands on the warhead of a cruise missile, demanded that universal love and brotherhood should be immediately instituted and announced that as their own contribution to the good work they were going to dismantle the nasty, noisy thing and dance round the pieces singing selections from the *Bruce Kent Book of Unilateralist Madrigals*?

It is a terrible thing for lives to be taken, or even risked, in the defence of public order. But just as the ordinary law, within the doctrine of "reasonable force", lays down some kind of sliding scale for what the citizen under threat or attack may do to an assailant, up to and including killing in self-defence, so society, through its elected government, must be allowed all means necessary to protect the safety of the realm and the people in it. Few would dispute that one of the inescapable duties of any government is to protect the country it governs from an external threat; even members of the Labour Party, however untruthfully, that they want Britain defended, albeit by non-nuclear weapons. I can see no serious argument against the existence of a similar duty to protect the country from internal threat. The

threat will of course be of a different nature, but if it is right, as it surely is, in a parliamentary democracy, to use all necessary force to put down, say, an armed insurrection (which is, after all, precisely what is happening in Northern Ireland), it cannot be wrong to use all necessary force to end or contain a threat to the means of national defence, which could be a greater threat than the actions of any revolutionary group.

All necessary force: none but a lunatic would condone shots with real bullets until all lesser means had been used without avail. But those who say "not even then" are obliged to say also how the survival of fundamental order under real threat is to be maintained, or why we need not worry if it isn't.

What is more, it could be later than we think. The missiles will arrive very soon and the thief or spy in the Ministry of Defence who delivered to *The Guardian* Mr Heseltine's memo will also be in a position to transmit to the Parliament and electorate the dates and details of the missiles' installation - both the ones who object to them from a belief that such weapons are abhorrent and immoral and the others who do so from a fear that they might strengthen the West against the Soviet Union and thus make less likely an eventual triumph by the tyranny to which they owe an unacknowledged allegiance - will demonstrate at the site as never before; among the demonstrators there will certainly be some who long for one or more deaths among their number (excluding themselves, of course) and will strive to bring about such a tragedy for the incalculably great use they can make of it by way of propaganda. *L'as vouli, Georges Dandin!* I believe that that slippery messignor

and that weepy historian would be truly horrified at any loss of life, and would be able to swear, hand on heart, that they neither wanted it nor had any dealings with those who did want it. But they and their equally non-violent associates will not be able to disclaim all responsibility; they have repeatedly shown by their actions that neither the law nor the voters' choice will deter them from their purpose, which is to make impossible the deployment of a defence system decided upon by a democratically elected government, and those who set at naught law, Parliament and electorate cannot maintain, when armed men spring up from the dragons' teeth they have sown, that they ordered nasturtiums, not even if it said nasturtiums on the packet.

Obviously, however ill-disposed some of the unilateralists may be, they cannot order troops to shoot at them. But there is, and must be, an ineluctable duty on the part of the forces of order, under the instruction of a duly elected government and equipped with powers given by Parliament, to take all necessary action to defend places where lie the country's means of defence. In the very last resort, though certainly not before, those who, by strength or guile, enter upon those places and attempt to steal, damage or destroy such defences, are liable to be fired upon. If they are so reckless as to put themselves into such a position, or so foolish as to allow others to put them into it, the consequence are upon their heads, whatever those consequences may be. And at least, after the statements by Mr Heseltine and the Prime Minister, they cannot maintain that the consequences were unknown to them.

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A sentimental story that landed poor Zhang in disgrace

them the official position on literature.

It is impossible to understate the leadership's estimate of the damage caused by heterodox ideas. At the moment, Peking is conducting a drive in the national press against the "pernicious" ideas of Jean-Paul Sartre, which are alleged to have poisoned the minds of disillusioned young people.

Hu Qiaomu, a top party ideologue, spelled it out two years ago for the propaganda committee. Mistakes in laboratories, Hu contended, produce limited losses, and even the mistakes of economic planners can be controlled. Hu was treading very heavily here: Maoist economic miscalculations in 1958 led to three years of starvation in which at least 15 million died. But, Hu insisted, an ideological error "will spread like an epidemic and will harm the spiritual health, stability, and unity of the whole society and even give rise to a catastrophe as serious as the Cultural Revolution".

Hu's last clause contained a shrewd stroke. No Chinese intellec-

tual wants a replay of the Cultural Revolution. It was particularly disastrous for "brain workers," so if the party says that a bad idea could produce such consequences, writers will listen carefully, not because they agree, but because they long to avoid another upheaval in which they will be the focus of a murderous officialdom.

What, then, did Zhang Xiaotian do? In the party's eyes he violated the official literary canon, then compounded that error by "distorting" two historical periods which happened to cover key episodes in the career of China's strong-man, Deng Xiaoping.

For rather different reasons Zhang's novel, *Exuberant Grass on the Plain*, would also make western critics wince, filled as it is with astounding coincidences over a 20-year period, embedded in a damp blanket of sentimentality. Chinese readers, however, lap up such conventions.

Where Zhang ran foul of the official critics was, first of all, in his presentation of two central characters, a Nationalist officer, who turns

out to be good, and a communist woman, who emerges as "stony-hearted".

Unfortunately for Zhang, such characters are not "typical." This does not mean they are not ordinary or average. "Typical," as Mao Zedong explained in his 1942 talks on literature and art, delivered while his guerrilla forces were fighting both the Japanese and Chiang Kai-shek's armies, means "bright" characters, who must be extolled for revolutionary, and "dark" ones who should be clearly exposed as opposed to the masses. By showing a "bright" Nationalist, and a "dark" communist, therefore, Zhang Xiaotian mixed up his labels.

Zhang made it all worse for himself by setting his novel in two well-known periods: the 1948-1949 Huai-Hai campaign, in which the communists nearly finished off their Nationalist enemies during the civil war; and the Cultural Revolution.

The Writers Association charges that in his novel Zhang "ignored the causes, nature, class origins, and political ingredients" of those episodes. All educated Chinese will instantly realize Zhang's mistake; Deng Xiaoping was a top political commissar during the Huai-Hai campaign. Now he is China's most celebrated survivor of the Cultural Revolution, in which he was twice purged.

Jonathan Mirsky

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David Wat

Anglo-Argentine thaw in B.A.

The victory of Raúl Alfonsín and the Radical Party in the Argentine elections is good for Britain as well as for Argentina. The point is worth emphasizing because Alfonsín's first post-election pronouncements on the Falklands issue have been deliberately designed to discourage the impression in Buenos Aires as much as in London that the British Government may now interpret the signals as meaning complete inflexibility.

This is not so. After several lengthy talks with some of Alfonsín's very able foreign policy advisers in Argentina two weeks ago I came to the conclusion that there were several points on which he would be more difficult than the middle-class pragmatists, who had climbed aboard the Peronist working-class bandwagon and would have been in charge of foreign policy had Alfonsín lost, but that the Radicals would be more likely to stick, provided that the election victory was clear-cut.

Alfonsín's position on these matters can best be understood as being the result of his intense preoccupation with democratic legitimacy. He is attempting (like Dr David Owen in Britain, perhaps) to give a rational expression from the centre to a mood of patriotism he senses in the country. This has led him to an even-handed denunciation of the US and the Soviet Union as "the two imperialisms" and to a clear, if low-key attack on all great-power "encroachments" on Argentine sovereignty.

What this means in practice in relation to the Falklands is quite a stiff insistence on certain fundamentals, but considerable flexibility over time and method. He will not compromise the question of Argentina's ultimate sovereignty over the islands, but will be prepared to consider a lease or similar arrangement guaranteed by other powers who would be chosen by the two sides (although nomination of the US as one of them might be a bit difficult for him).

Whatever he may have said to British reporters in the heat of electoral victory, he would be prepared to offer a cessation of hostilities and assurances about the use of force very early in the negotiations. However these would be offered only in return for some clear evidence of countervailing willingness on the British side to make a gesture diminishing the British presence in the South Atlantic, either by progressive narrowing of the Exclusion Zone or by making reductions in the Falklands garrisons.

It is important to realize in connexion with this last point that all Argentines seem to be obsessed with the notion that the British are determined to build a permanent strategic base in the Falklands, replete with atomic weapons, nuclear submarines and vast facilities for the frustration of supposed Soviet designs on the Cape sea route and the Antarctic. I spent many hours in Buenos Aires trying to explain the intrinsic implausibility of such an exercise, quite apart from the impossibility of Britain's finding the money for it. But even the most rational Argentine will have none of it.

The British Government's reply to the House of Commons Defence Committee that the sole object of the new airfield is to make defence of the islands themselves possible

and nothing here, is apparently a ruse. We are digging in forever. This curious misapprehension is a nuisance, but it could be turned to good account. A clear British ministerial statement that the airfield is defective and that we would scale down our forces in response to real evidence of good will on the other side would "buy" more with the Alfonsín government than it is really worth.

In Buenos Aires I stumbled over some footnotes to the history of the war. After talking to a number of the Argentine actors in this drama I am no less amazed at the verdict of the Franks Report than was when it was first delivered. The clear evidence in Buenos Aires is that the "button" to start the operation was actually pressed on March 26, i.e. a week before the Argentine troops landed on the island. It is true that it could be said (as Franks did) that Mrs Thatcher could not have been expected to foresee an action which its perpetrators were themselves undecided upon until the last moment. On the other hand there is plenty of testimony that a firm decision in principle to invade the islands during the course of 1982, if and when a suitable occasion offered, was taken in December, 1981, and conveyed to a small circle of senior officials.

This evidence casts a miserable light on the words and actions of Dr Costa Mendez, the Foreign Minister, throughout the crisis. It also reinforces the impression that there was a costly "burne" of British intelligence. Had it been known to Lord Carrington that the die was cast, all hesitations about sending a naval force to the South Atlantic for fear of provoking rather than deterring an invasion, would have disappeared.

Since diplomatic relations were broken off at the beginning of the war, British interests in the Argentine have been looked after by the US as one of them might be a bit difficult for him). Whatever he may have said to British reporters in the heat of electoral victory, he would be prepared to offer a cessation of hostilities and assurances about the use of force very early in the negotiations. However these would be offered only in return for some clear evidence of countervailing willingness on the British side to make a gesture diminishing the British presence in the South Atlantic, either by progressive narrowing of the Exclusion Zone or by making reductions in the Falklands garrisons.

His tribulations in the last 18 months have been considerable, for not only has he been boycotted by the Argentine Foreign Ministry, he has been shunned by the rest of the diplomatic community, including the embassies of our European partners. ("The only people who do not treat you like a leper in these circumstances," according to one diplomat, "are other semi-peers like the Israelis and the South Africans.") At last, there seem to be the first signs of a thaw. Doors are not quite so firmly barred and discreet diplomatic party or two has become possible. But the most significant development has been the reappearance of the British Embassy Rolls-Royce. This splendid vehicle, which was locked away for more than a year, last it be overturned and smashed up by the infuriated populace, can now be seen purring around the streets of Buenos Aires with Mr Joy royally enthroned in the back. It is nice that Mr Joy, still a relatively humble counsellor, should be rewarded with such ambassadorial comforts and nicer still that he has found a way of showing the flag, and getting away with it.

Philip Howard

Heat sauce; sprinkle liberally with Latin

It was the fault of the lodger (part-time non-rent-paying, and as greedy, whoops as much of a gastronome as B. Levin). Put it this way, they are both men of unbounded stomach. We normally eat simple children's food in the evening: bread and cheese with a raw onion, or, if the groceries are running out, custard creams spread with marmite. Finding this diet too simple for him, the lodger brought back a spectacular lump of fillet steak. In an aberration, carried away by the majesty of the bleeding piece of beef, I volunteered to make *sauce béarnaise* to go with it. I had dim memories that this was the right complement for good beef. The lodger would like it better than mustard squeezed like yellow toothpaste out of a tube.

The only cookery book available was an early edition of Mrs Beeton. I blanched a bit when I saw what I had let myself in for. But by then it was too late to withdraw without shame. Peppercorns, yes, just about, somewhat bruised from the pepper mill. Not a hope of shallots: but I dare say chopped onion will do. Tarragon? Swearing, I groped my way into the black and peeling night and plucked dripping branches from the jungle where herbs are said to grow. But can we be sure that it is tarragon, and not fenugreek, say, or rock samphire, for that matter? It smells of onion, but that may be because we have been chopping onions. And have you ever wondered about its botanical name, *Artemisia dracunculoides*? One can trace the *dracunculoides* back to the Arabic *tarkhun*, and thence, possibly, to the Greek *drakonion*, or adderwort.

But whence and wherefore the *Artemisia*? What has it got to do with the lady admiral of Xerxes, whose gender so wounded the machismo of the Athenians? The trouble with Ma Beeton is that she gives her quantities in obsolete measures. Wine vinegar we had. But whether three gills was a splash, a cupful, or a bucketful, was a mystery as dark as Artemisia. The only dictionary available was Dr Johnson's. This was quite good fun on the subject of gills. "The

appellation of a woman is ludicrous language. Ben Jonson's *Gyones*:

*I can, for I will
Here at Burley o' th' Hill,
Give you all your fill,
Each Jack with his Gk."*

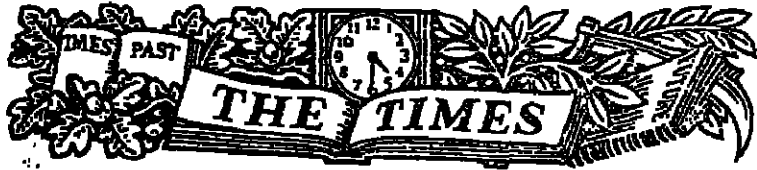
Good romantic stuff, and a hey-nony-no; but of no practical use to the coarse cook up to his armpits in melted butter: turning brown and egg-whites. I always quite enjoy the process of separating egg yolks from their whites, pouring the little golden ball eggshells and forward from half eggshell to half eggshell. Jamie thought it was fun too. And lo did the beagles, who licked up the fall-out.

I have no doubt that since Mrs Beeton toiled, they have worked out a simpler way of making *sauce béarnaise*. But in her recipe, about halfway through, when you are already flagging, you find that you have to make a *bechamel* sauce, calling into play at least two more saucepans, two more rings on the cooker, and the back-burner, if we had such a thing, which has become a silly cliché metaphor.

If we had wanted *déshamel* sauce, we should have started out to make it instead of having it imposed upon us halfway through the business, when the beef is already almost *sanglant*. And where are we going to get a blade of mace? And how shall we recognize it when we do? Would this tarragon (query fenugreek) do as an understudy for mace, at a pinch? And now we have four saucepans, all of which are going to take days to clean, and one of which is boiling over with something that looks unpleasantly like scrambled eggs. But it does not taste as nice as scrambled eggs.

Eat your heart out Anhelme Brillat-Savarin. *Face you, and pace B. Levin, haute cuisine* is not even a minor art form, but a childish game comparable with plasticine-modelling, and tasting much like it.

"The English diet, compared with the German, even with the French, is a sort of back-to-nature diet, a return to cannibalism. This diet, I think, gives heavy feet to the mind - Englishwomen's feet!" Nietzsche. Right on, Friedrich Wilhelm, baby. Back to the custard creams, chaps and lodger.



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RESCUE

There are 158 members of the United Nations and barely 40, certainly under 50 of them, have governments which subscribe to the principles of parliamentary democracy...

The perversion of truth and the manipulation of a purely local majority of dictators at the UN were both evident when the Grenada episode was debated...

Most members deplored the use of force and persisted in describing the action as illegal - the only exercise in cynicism, the other in the familiar manipulation of language...

The intervention in Grenada was requested from Grenada's neighbours and the only avail-

able nation with the requisite power at hand. It was requested by the only remaining constitutional authority within Grenada...

So who is to look after those members of the United Nations who, like Grenada, are to all intents unable to defend themselves from any group of thugs?

The United Nations was founded on a principle of non-interference in the affairs of sovereign states. At that time its membership comprised nations who could lay some claim to a capacity to look after themselves in defence of their sovereignty...

The first is the growth of a new generation of so-called sovereign states which have little or no capacity to protect that sovereignty from the slightest threat...

THE COMPETITIVE SPIRIT

The argument for privatizing State corporations is essentially three-fold. Corporations that have to justify their existence in an open market are likely to be more efficient and more responsive to society's needs...

The government's plan to transfer British Telecom into a private sector company by means of a flotation on the stock market is a watershed in privatization policy. The decision, on all three counts, is right, but partly because details of the exercise were ill thought out...

tion between a simple transfer of ownership from public to private sector, and a genuine improvement in an industry's competitive and operating environment.

In this context the latest exposition of privatization policy by Mr John Moore, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, is a useful step forward. The crux of Mr Moore's speech on Tuesday was the need to see and to judge privatization not as a means of countering the persistent exigencies of PSBR, but as an agent of greater competition.

Too often the Government has shied away from the radical possibilities for promoting competition in favour of facile cosmetics. British Telecom is in danger of becoming an example of this double-think. The coal industry is both a precedent and a warning. The Government continues to impose a ban on foreign coal imports for reasons that have more to do with the

Dictatorship in Debt

Western governments have now agreed to reopen negotiations on Polish debts. In addition Poland will start discussions on joint fishing ventures with American companies. These are two very small and cautious steps towards relaxing the sanctions imposed after the declaration of martial law in Poland in December, 1981.

There are two main thoughts behind the move. One is simply that the Poles owe the West a lot of money. The total hard currency debt is about \$27,000 million, of which about \$12,000 million is covered by Western government guarantees. The commercial banks have been negotiating their part of the debt but the suspension of talks with Western governments has meant that the Poles have had available about \$400 million a year which would otherwise have gone to servicing the debt. Many people

of people are still in prison, some sentenced, some not. There has been a dialogue with the Church but Solidarity is no longer formally in existence. The problem for the West, therefore, is to redefine its conditions in the light of new circumstances.

The solution agreed upon by the West is to make small responses to small moves in the hope that bigger moves will follow. As has been said in Washington, the carrots must be made credible.

Gradualism and conditionality must therefore be the key words for Western policy. There is a natural link between the Polish regime's relations with its own people and its relations with the West. If one improves, so can the other. Only if that link is maintained can the West maintain its credibility with the Polish people. We should not move faster than they do.

In 1964 Tanzania invited British troops in to quell a mutiny. In the mid 1970s Tanzanian troops invaded Uganda to help topple President Amin. Did either of those precedents influence Tanzania's vote in the United Nations yesterday? Of course not. Yet had there been any honesty left in Tanzania we might have seen some recognition of the fact that what Grenada has suffered is what Zanzibar suffered in the 1960s and what any Third World country which is not yet a military dictatorship will suffer from unless some measures are taken by the West to protect them from the relentless progress of Communist or near-Communist attempts to undermine the slender political structures on which developing countries are based.

Those countries have no articulate communities to argue about freedom. They are not so concerned with politics as with the basic requirements of development and subsistence. They can literally be hijacked by armed men aided and supplied by outsiders. Many have been so already, and few have been rescued from such an experience.

The Brezhnev doctrine enunciated a principle which the Western world recognized to be intolerable. Yet nobody has taken action to see that it would in practice not be tolerated. That doctrine was that no country, once it has been embraced by so-called "Socialism" could be allowed to revert to a non-Socialist state.

Since then the Western world has watched impotently while nation after nation has become the prisoner of this rhetoric, ruled by military dictatorships which often call themselves People's Democratic Republics, with neither popular consent, nor democracy, nor the republican ideal anywhere in evidence. Grenada is almost the first small defenceless country to be rescued from that prison. Its rescue should be welcomed, and fully consolidated.

A more important task for the West now is not to feel hang-dog about this rescue, but to develop a coherent and multilateral approach to further rescues. If it could not have been done for Grenada, could anybody have had hope? From this small beginning, a strategic initiative should be seized.

Dangers and defences in Sellafield plant's emissions

From the Chairman and Chief Executive, British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. Sir, I am grateful for your responsible second leader in today's issue (November 2) on the subject of Sellafield. The programme about our plant at Sellafield, it is gratifying to have the issues discussed dispassionately. However, you will I hope allow me to make some comments.

1. It appears that your article was written before you had seen the complete programme, which included our answers to the allegations. It is regrettable that YTV appear to have sought extensive advance press publicity for their allegations by selectively releasing details of part of the programme before it had been completed by our main contribution. In our view this action was contrary to an agreement we had with them concerning the extent to which this programme would be publicized in advance of completion.

2. You criticize us for claiming infallibility. This is rather a harsh judgement. It is not dispute the levels of radioactivity claimed by YTV's researchers, nor their main origin as the Sellafield plant. What we did, and still dispute, and I believe demonstrated convincingly in the programme, is that it is incredible that the high cancer incidence in children at Seascale can be attributed to radioactivity emanating from Sellafield. Briefly, this is because the lifetime radiation exposure, which would have had to have been received by the whole population of children in Seascale, is about 1,000 times more than we and the responsible authorities derive from the sources identified.

This requirement was accepted by Professor Radford during the discussion at the end of the programme. It is on this basis that we consider our case is strong and justifies the categorical rejection of the allegation made by Yorkshire TV.

3. You chide us for lack of openness in passing information about our affairs to the public and cite instances from the 1970s and earlier. The criticism may well be justified about that period, but it certainly is not true today, nor are we dilatory in examining and monitoring the level of our discharges and the health of our workers.

As stated in the programme, the discharges are monitored and all the pathways back to man are investigated and monitored. All this information is published regularly and has been the subject of detailed

discussion with the local community and independent experts at the Sellafield local liaison committee. The general public in the vicinity of Sellafield receive a radiation dose, arising from our operations, about 100 times less than that received by our radiation workers at Sellafield.

We have recently published the results of a comprehensive survey of the mortality statistics of all our employees, past and present, back to the beginning of operations at Sellafield, and we have had 97.5 per cent success in tracing ex-employees.

Responsibility for analyzing local and wider population statistics must surely rest with health authorities and bodies such as NRPB, particularly when this would require access to detailed medical and personal information relating to individuals. If we are still thought to be reticent it is, I suspect, because much of the media ignores our statements and information in favour of more alarmist and therefore more "newsworthy" comments from others. A good example of this occurred in the present case when Mr Mummy, our health and safety director, who appeared on our behalf in last night's programme, gave a long interview to your Sunday stakeholder last Friday, rehearsing many of the points he made last night, but virtually none of them appeared in the long article on the subject which appeared in last Sunday's edition.

4. We are certainly not complacent about evidence of excess cancers wherever and whenever they appear and we support the view that the statistics for Seascale and other populations adjacent to Sellafield should be scientifically examined.

Such analysis needs to take account of time and residence in the locality, the age distribution in the population, and occurrence of local "clusters" in other small populations before conclusions can be drawn as to whether the incidence of cancers detected by Yorkshire Television is significant or not.

Yours faithfully, COLIN ALLDAY, Chairman and Chief Executive, British Nuclear Fuels Limited, Risley, Warrington, Cheshire, November 2.

From Professor Margaret Donaldson-Salter. Sir, In the recent Yorkshire Television programme about Windscale

the representatives of British Nuclear Fuels seemed dangerously untroubled by the evidence that was presented.

There were three main strands to the evidence:

1. There is an unusually high incidence of cancer in the neighbourhood of Windscale, so high as to be very statistically significant. (It means we cannot reasonably attribute its occurrence to chance and call it "random". We must accept that there is some systematic cause.)

2. There is an unusually high incidence of radiation in the same district - in the soil, in the sand, in the sea spray, in the dust within the homes. Such a correlation, though it gives grounds for suspicion, does not by itself constitute evidence of a direct causal link, as is well known. However, in this instance we have to add a third consideration.

3. Radiation is known on quite independent grounds to cause cancer - and it is known to be especially likely to give rise to cancers of kinds that have recently been occurring around Windscale.

In the discussion on the Yorkshire Television programme the spokesmen for British Nuclear Fuels did not challenge the evidence either about levels of radiation or about the incidence of cancer. Rather they resorted to talk of "permitted levels" and they tried to argue that the children with cancer could not have had a long enough exposure to radiation for the observed number of cancers to have been produced.

This, however, will not do. The cancers have occurred. If their frequency is so high that we are bound in reason to postulate a systematic cause, that cause urgently needs to be found.

Given the third strand of the evidence, by far the most likely cause is radiation from Windscale. Our present knowledge may not be adequate to show exactly how this has led to so many cancers, but our ignorance does not justify us in merely letting things roll on.

The only escape route for British Nuclear Fuels, or for the legislators who regulate their activities, would be to uncover a different cause. Until this is done it is wrong, if not yet criminal, to go on dumping effluent from Windscale into the sea. Yours faithfully, MARGARET DONALDSON-SALTER, 143 East Trinity Road, Edinburgh, November 2.

Vote for Gibraltarians

From the Reverend Dr Gerald Bray. Sir, Mr Peliza's remarks (October 24) about the status of Gibraltarians demands serious consideration by the Government and people of this country. There is much to criticise in the process of decolonisation, which has led to the granting of independence to such places as Grenada and the Seychelles, but with the departure of Brunei at the end of this year it seems probable that this phase of the nation's history has now drawn to a close.

If we remember that Gibraltarians and the Falkland Islanders already have full British citizenship, and that Hongkong is a special case which everybody recognizes must be treated differently, we are left with an odd assortment of islands, mostly in the Caribbean and the South Atlantic, whose total land area is about 600 square miles and whose aggregate population is about 100,000.

They can hardly become independent, even by today's standards of nationhood, and Britain will always be responsible for their defence, as last year's Falklands episode demonstrated.

Why not then give them all full status as parts of the United Kingdom and follow the example set by France? It would clear up an anomaly, remove any stigma of colonialism, and recognize that the few inhabitants of these places, if they ever did decide to come to Britain, would be among the most loyal and patriotic of citizens?

Sadly, the example of Gibraltar and the Falklands suggests that if the inhabitants of Pitcairn or St Helena want similar status, their best bet is to encourage the claims of, or even invasion by, a foreign Power. Have we really sunk to that? Yours sincerely, GERALD BRAY, Oak Hill College, Southgate, N14, October 25.

Educational research

From Mr Clive Jenkins. Sir, I am writing as Chairman of the TUC Education Committee to welcome the reported decision made by the Secretary of State for Education and Science to refuse DES funds to the National Council for Educational Standards for its research into examination results. In view of the considerable controversy surrounding this research, the Secretary of State's decision was sensible and educationally sound.

The serious misgivings which the DES statisticians are known to have expressed about the validity of the research and the methods used by the NCES gave rise to grave concern about the political bias revealed in their report. It is a matter of utmost public importance that research on our education services be carried out by bodies whose independence and research methods are beyond question.

The NCES findings, purporting to

show that pupils from secondary modern and grammar schools achieve better examination results than those from comprehensive schools appear to have been based, to say the least, on a highly unrepresentative sample which failed to take account of social class and social deprivation and which included a far higher proportion of grammar schools than comprehensive ones.

It is a matter for regret that opinions based on such shaky foundations have received so much publicity. It is now sincerely to be hoped that the Secretary of State's rational and fair-minded decision will discourage them from further such excursions.

Yours sincerely, CLIVE JENKINS, Chairman, Trades Union Congress Education Committee, Trades Union Congress, Congress House, Great Russell Street, WC1, October 28.

Mr Shamir and Lehi

From Mr Lenni Brenner. Sir, Your October 21 issue contains a denial, by Yitzhak Shamir, Israel's new Prime Minister, of any part in the efforts of the "Stern Gang" to ally themselves to Adolf Hitler in 1940-41. He admitted that "There was a plan to turn to him for help and to make contact with Germany on the assumption that these could bring about a massive Jewish immigration (to Palestine); I opposed this, but I did join Lehi (Fighters for the Freedom of Israel) after the idea of contacts with the Axis countries was dropped."

As an American, away from my files, I cannot be certain exactly when in 1940 Shamir joined the group. But in any case, isn't he confessing that he knowingly joined an organization of traitors which had offered to ally itself to the arch-enemy of the Jews? Nor can there be any doubt that he joined up with

Stern before December, 1941, when the Sternists tried to send Nathan Yalin-Mor to Turkey to contact the German ambassador there with the same proposal: that they be allowed to ally themselves to the Third Reich.

After Stern's death in February, 1942, Shamir served as operations commander in the triumvirate that took over the organization. At his side were Israel Scheib-Eldad, and after his escape, Nathan Yalin-Mor. May I suggest that Shamir is primarily deceiving himself, that he cannot now face the reality that he was then a leader of a group of pro-Nazi Jews?

Respectfully, LENNI BRENNER, c/o Crown Helm Ltd, Provost House, Burrell Row, Beckenham, Kent, October 21.

In defence of publishers

From the Chief Executive of the Publishers Association.

It is said that the Chairman of the Booker prize judges, Miss Fay Weldon, should have used the award ceremony - usually a celebration of the qualities of British contemporary fiction - for a searing attack (feature, October 27) on the British publishing community, which submitted no fewer than 100 titles of literary merit to the panel, no mean publishing feat in itself.

Of course, publishers are dependent on creative writers for their success. Equally obviously, there is bound to be a tension, which in my experience is usually constructive, in the decisions involved in putting a literary work on to the commercial market-place, especially as the market for literary fiction is, to put it mildly, small, difficult to expand, and (particularly with the severe public library spending cuts) severely restrained.

It is not like television, with predetermined provision for each half-hour slot, and with a need to appeal broadly to a mass market, with inevitable popularisation of literary standards. It is, indeed, a market in which publishers, authors and booksellers work on low

margins, but financial success is by no means infrequent, and when it comes the rewards for authors are generous.

In seven years of professional author and publisher-watching, during which this association has maintained frequent and invariably friendly relationships with the authors' organisations, and taken considerable initiatives to strengthen author-publisher relations and to expand the market for books, I have been able to observe and participate in the constant search for good writers, the competition to publish those of merit, the careful development and promotion of talent through the relationship between author and editor, and the constant search for new and effective ways of increasing readership and sales.

I have seen, as I saw at the Booker ceremony, the pleasures of success and the pains of producing works that the public do not want. I have seen few fortunes made, but I have seen quality in management and marketing ingenuity in a fickle market, with an extremely varied product, in which books which seem so cheap compared with almost anything else, are commonly thought expensive by the public. And I have taken pleasure in your

own recent headline (October 18): "British is best at world's biggest book jamboree".

Miss Weldon obviously believes that author and publishers' staff, get a raw deal, but most authors are represented by professional negotiators, their literary agents, who are as able to drive a good bargain as any publisher; no one is forced to sign a contract on terms they don't like, and there are hundreds of publishers anxious to attract good writers.

This is not the unbalanced relationship described by Miss Weldon, in which there is continuous animosity. It is one in which success demands a partnership of complex talents and a matching of skills.

Of course publishers lack perfection. Many have their own literary foibles, which is no doubt why they are in the business. Most have happy and long-lasting relationships with their authors, providing us with a remarkable variety of books, written and published by talented and skilled people. Yours sincerely, CLIVE BRADLEY, Chief Executive, The Publishers Association, 19 Bedford Square, WC1, October 27.

Getting round law on intervention

From Lord Home of The Hirsel. Sir, In the welter of words which have been written and spoken on the subject of the breach by the United States of the clause of the Charter which forbids intervention by one country in the affairs of another there is one question which the critical have never answered. When a small and sovereign country finds itself subverted by communists, and about to be overborne by force, where can it go to preserve its independence?

The only practical answer available may be to a powerful, friendly nation which is willing and has the power to respond.

Grenada found such neighbours in Jamaica, Barbados and the United States who answered the call. The result was that they were denounced by liberal opinion for breaching the UN rules.

I am suggesting that international law is immature and defective in this important area of relations between nations. Perhaps that is inevitable so long as Russia and a few countries which follow her instructions are ready to deal in subversion and takeover.

It is not a little hard to blame the potential victim and the rescuer until the law is reformed?

The reaction of your learned readers would be interesting. Yours sincerely, LORD HOME, House of Lords, November 2.

Control of money

From Sir Alan Neale. Sir, What an odd assertion by Professor Michael Beenstock in Economic Notebook (November 2) that Mo is "controllable down to the last penny". If ever a monetary magnitude was totally determined, this is it. Does the professor really suppose that in periods of heavy spending, like the run-up to Christmas or the summer holidays, the authorities could set a limit to the note issue such that the banks were forced to restrict or ration the public's access to their own deposits? This is a version of monetarism that really would cause riots.

It is less plausible to suppose that fluctuations in Mo might be taken as signals of the need to restrict or relax bank credit by changes in interest rates. Even this use of Mo however, would seem to require of the authorities a remarkably detailed and up-to-date knowledge of changes in the public's relative use of cash, cheques and credit cards for settling transactions and of the appropriate seasonal adjustments to apply. Yours faithfully, ALAN NEALE, 95 Swains Lane, N6, November 2.

No racism at LT

From the Chairman of London Transport. Sir, Remarks attributed to Mr Ken Livingstone, Leader of the Greater London Council, in your article (November 3) about our disagreement over appointments to the Board of London Transport, do not stand up to analysis.

In my letter to the council, which was made available to reporters, I state very clearly that my objection to Ms Amory was on grounds of limited experience and that I would support a suitably qualified person from the black community. I utterly reject the accusation that my objections are racialist.

Ms Amory is not "the first appointment ever to be rejected by the LT board". A GLC nominee in July was not acceptable to me, and was withdrawn. He was white. At the same time five nominees put forward by me were rejected by the council.

As to my future, I have made no threat to resign and therefore could not have "refused to elaborate" on the matter; I was not even asked to comment. Yours faithfully, K. BRIGHT, Chairman, London Transport, 55 Broadway, SW1, November 3.

Church and remarriage

From Mr M. B. Fairbairn. Sir, I would be interested to know what the General Synod (and your paper) mean by being remarried in church.

I understand Christian marriage to be, above all else, making vows before God and before witnesses which are clearly not to be broken. If being remarried means renegeing these vows this must be a mockery of the former vows and of the authority of God.

If, however, it means a service of blessing, this should be supported, for surely Christ came to forgive and encourage those who have failed, innocent or guilty, in marriage or in any other situation. Yours faithfully, M. B. FAIRBAIRN, c/o Southmoor Road, Oxford, October 31.

Cut to size

From Mrs M. J. Holman. Sir, I noticed this sign outside an establishment in Union Street, Plymouth: "Ladies & Gentlemen - alterations and renovations".

Yours faithfully, M. J. HOLMAN, Wykeham, 64 Longacre, Woodford, Plymouth, Plymouth, October 25.

THE ARTS

Cinema Visionary brilliance and bafflement

- Nostalgia (15) Lumiere Exposed (15) Cinecenta, Pantan Street The Toy (PG) Classics Haymarket, Oxford Street Order of Death (18) Classic Oxford Street Little Ida (PG) Minema Oliver Twist (PG) Classics Haymarket, Oxford Street

Paradoxically, the Soviet Union, traditionally dedicated to the aesthetic dogma of "socialist realism", has produced the cinema's two greatest visionaries, Sargis Paradjanov and Andrei Tarkovsky. This has been a matter of qualified satisfaction to the film establishment...

inexplicable, dyspeptic ooze bubbles, the chink of flossam, sighs and breaths, the padding of the ubiquitous dog. A Russian landscape materializes within the ruins of an Italian Gothic church...



New setting, but constant imagination: Tarkovsky's spiritual quest in Nostalgia

expressed with startling earthiness, in a Russian joke (which also turns up in a Hungarian joke, a Polish joke, et al) about the man who is pulled out of a stinking pool only to protest "But it's my home"...

you, that's what was meant to be"). They drop the best names in culture - Goethe, Garbo, Bach, Bosch, Heifetz and Dostoevsky. Toback is a natural for cultists.

saucer-eyed, pot-bellied, loose-lipped heap of malice. Little Ida (Lien Ida) is a welcome return to sane if sad realism. It is the recreation of a wartime childhood. Little Ida's mother works for the Germans as a cook in a prisoner-of-war camp for Russians in 1944 Norway...

Television Lurking in the shade

Disablement, said Ian Dury in the course of last night's Channel 4 profile, is a great equalizer. He was talking about the cripples' school he once attended, where "if you fell over the law was nobody was allowed to pick you up, so you'd have turtles lying there for an hour. It toughened you up"...

Sheridan Morley introduces an unusual new series beginning next week

Distant relations

Situated somewhere halfway from Boys from the Blackstuff to a latter-day Colditz Story, Central Television's Auf Wiedersehen, Pet, which starts a three-month run on ITV today, is likely to come as a surprise even to close scrutineers of television form...

Opera Giustino Sadler's Wells

Giustino is the particular form of the Handel opera that the Handel Opera Society has chosen to launch its annual short season in Islington. It is one of the least regarded examples of the species: indeed, there can be few others that this society has not hitherto performed...



James Bowman's radiant Giustino both sing well in some fiercely flamboyant arias but are at their best in a wonderfully voluptuous duet. Handel's first thought was that his villain, Amanzio, should be a bass, but he soon decided to raise the part to the alto register...

Theatre Verge of madness

Hamlet Royal Exchange, Manchester

It is some time since we had a modern-dress Hamlet but Bram Murray's production goes a stage further by putting it into rehearsal clothes. The shirts, pullovers and slacks give no indication of social status, the bare boards suggest no kind of locale and a harsh noon glare precludes any possibility of atmosphere.

African music Chief Ebenezer Obey Hammersmith Palais

Ebenezer Obey and his 18-piece band are masterful exponents of African juju music, a rolling percussive style that is characterized by rich natural rhythms combined with sweet electronics and joyful, funky harmonies. Like his Nigerian compatriot and chart rival King Sunny Ade, whose own shows were such a revelation earlier this year, Obey directs the proceedings from the core. His lead guitar melodies are embellished by a backline that includes two bass guitars, Hawaiian strings and talking drums.

London debuts Wit and poetry

transparent textures and its carefully contrived timbres. In the second half Miss Wu came out with an entirely different spirit, tearing up Chopin's F minor Ballade and Liszt's dazzling First Mephisto Waltz with surprising vitality and power. But it was Bartok who was the major beneficiary of this new approach. In his Out of Doors suite her superb technique combined with aggression, wit and poetry to make the cycle newly rewarding.

Concert Philharmonia/Muti Festival Hall

No doubt Beethoven was reckoned to be a good substitute for Dvorak on Wednesday, when the concert had to be changed in the Philharmonia Orchestra's programme after Anne-Sophie Mutter suffered an accident to her leg. She has been advised to rest for a month, and it was Radu Lupu who stepped in, two nights after his previous appearance with the same orchestra, and this time gave one of those magically relaxed performances of Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 4.

Concert Max Bell

phrase. He began the concert with two works of symphonic aspiration. Wagner's A Faust Overture was vigorous and dramatic, to the extent that it tempted speculation whether the intended symphony might not have turned into an opera if Wagner had pursued it. Hindemith's Concert Music for strings and brass, sometimes called his "Boston Symphony" after the orchestra for whom he wrote it, was played with an almost jovial spirit to temper its serious character. The orchestra's brass choir was welded firmly together as virtual concert soloists, but in the fugal give-and-take of the second part the flexibility of the strings achieved a satisfying balance.

Concert Noel Goodwin

everything was delivered with such supreme confidence and gloss that sometimes the meaning behind the notes was forgotten. Such, anyhow, was my feeling in their sugar-coated readings of Beethoven's "Spring" Sonata and Mozart's E minor Sonata, K304. They were more successful in Brahms's "FAE" Scherzo made an arresting start to the evening, showing off Mr. Manley's undoubted virtuosity to the full, although he was more severely tested by Ravel's Tzigane. Stravinsky's Duo concertant revealed a welcome sympathy from both players for the composer's refined neo-classical expression. Try though they might, neither could do much for the first performance of Roger Steptoe's First Violin Sonata, a bland attempt at combining an eighteenth-century aesthetic with a contemporary one.

Eighteen might be considered a dangerous age at which to make a London debut, coming as it does in that awkward period between artistic prodigy and maturity. But, once she had settled down, the pianist Mary Wu seemed to show more depths of experience as her ambitious recital progressed, leaving little doubt that she has already made most of the transition. Bach's E minor Partita had a hint of reticence about it until the last two movements, and Miss Wu seemed to be concentrating on accuracy (of touch as well as notes) rather than spirit. But such attention to detail did Schoenberg's Six Little Pieces, Op 19, a great service. Every tiny nuance matters here, and every one of them was carefully observed as she sculpted sensitively the shapes and moods of each piece. Beethoven's Piano Sonata Op 81a ("Les Adieux") did not quite reach such profundity, but it was remarkable all the same for its

Stephen Pettitt

David Butler on "Brilliant... Bravo." DAILY MAIL. Zelig WOODY ALLEN MIA FARROW. NOW SHOWING. WARNER WEST END LEICESTER SQ 433 0731. ABC FULHAM RD 379 2834. GATE BLOOMSBURY 437 8402. CLASSIC OPERA ST 630 0200. SCREEN ON THE GREEN 226 2620.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN A 35mm COLOUR PRINT THE SUPPRESSED RUSSIAN MASTERPIECE The Colour of Pomegranates Directed by Sergo Paradjanov. "The film is a masterpiece... and as such is inimitable." Tony Rayns CITY LIMITS. NOW SHOWING Progs. 2.20 4.30 6.40 8.55. CAMDEN PLAZA 485 2443 OPPOSITE CANNON TOWER TUBE STATION.

'MAGNIFICENT' Observer 'BEAUTIFULLY FILMED' Guardian 'SPECTACULAR' D. Telegraph 'ANOTHER CLASSIC' Illustrated London News 'WE OF THE NEVER NEVER' The Screen on the Hill. ODEON Kensington 602 6644. Returns 21-22 Nov. Barbican Theatre.

Advertisement for TOKYO-STORY, ZELIG, and FORBIDDEN RELATIONS, featuring GATE BLOOMSBURY and GATE MAYFAIR.

Advertisement for RSC (Royal Shakespeare Company) featuring The Colour of Pomegranates, with showtimes and contact information.

Advertisement for ODEON Kensington featuring Magnificent Obsession, with showtimes and contact information.

BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY

Shares of Sedgwick Group, Britain's largest insurance broker, fell 8p to 212p yesterday amid rumours it was about to make a sizable acquisition on the US.

Frank B Hall, America's third largest broker, was tipped as a likely candidate. Hall is valued at £220m, while would provide a big swallow even for Sedgwick with a market capitalization of £430m.

City analysts believe Sedgwick is still keen to make an acquisition in America despite breaking off talks Alexander & Alexander a few years ago.

There are fears, however, that an acquisition the size of Hall would not be accompanied by rights issues.

Last night Sedgwick moved quickly to scotch the rumours. Asked if there was any truth in them, a spokesman said: "Absolutely none whatsoever."

Elsewhere, Bowater was a firm feature after hours as bid speculation pushed the price up 6p to 215p. It had been 205p in the last night pointed to US support for the shares following proposals earlier this week to sell its Corner Brooke mill in Canada. The shares have been the centre of bid gossip for

Bid talk hits Sedgwick

Shares of Rank Organisation continued to race ahead, climbing 6p to 191p for a two-day gain of 13p as the group remained the centre of heated market gossip. A consortium bid and the sale of its Xerox interests are just two suggestions put forward for the shares recently popular.

Girls revealed small scattered gains in quiet trades as investors awaited further signs of the next cut in interest rates. On the foreign exchange the pound closed 10 points lower at \$1.4865.

Shares of Hampton Trust rose 1/2 to 29p in response to the build-up of a 5.03 per cent stake in the company by two private property companies, Molyneux Securities (Metropolitan) and Marylebone Property Holdings

group, found further support in first-time dealings, opening at 71p compared with the early price of 220p, and valuing the company at £77m. Brokers Hoare Govett offered the 10.4 million shares at a minimum tender price of 140p and must have been pleased with the response to the issue, which was more than seventimes oversubscribed. The shares ended the day at 228p, a premium of 8p.

Acco World Corp and its associates now own 12.92 million shares, about 60 per cent of the equity, in Twinkl, the office furniture supplier. Earlier this year Acco launched an agreed bid of 71p a share for Twinkl valuing it at £13.2m. Twinkl joined the Unlisted Securities Market last year. The shares were unchanged at 70p.

But Liang Ling, the Singapore-based group, has decided to sever its connections with Jenks & Cattle, the Wolverhampton-based maker of garden tools. It has sold its entire stake of 3.9 million shares, or 24.9 per cent, for an undisclosed sum. Jenks held steady at 51p, just a shade below the year's high.

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
100	100	British Funds				
100	100	Equity				
100	100	Income				
100	100	Mixed				
100	100	World				
100	100	US				
100	100	UK				
100	100	Europe				
100	100	Asia				
100	100	Africa				
100	100	Latin Am				
100	100	Emerging Mkts				
100	100	Global				
100	100	Index				

day 6.9 up at 714.7. Turnover remained low.

Unstich slipped 1p to 210p as a line of more than 1 million shares came on offer. They may still be doing the round today.

Turner & Newall, the asbestos manufacturer, spent a good day, climbing 7p to 68p. Word is one circular is about to publish a buy circular on the shares, which appears to have caught the jobbers on the hop.

Shares of Rank Organisation continued to race ahead, climbing 6p to 191p for a two-day gain of 13p as the group remained the centre of heated market gossip. A consortium bid and the sale of its Xerox interests are just two suggestions put forward for the shares recently popular.

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100	100	Africa				
100	100	Latin Am				
100	100	Emerging Mkts				
100	100	Global				
100	100	Index				

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Guinnessness not good for merchant banks

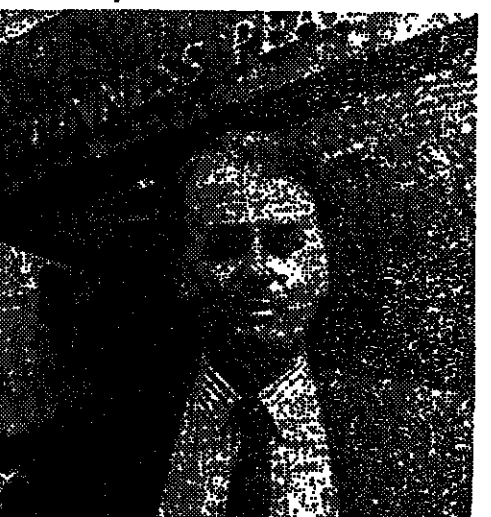
The merging of RITN and Charterhouse will bring Mr Jacob Rothschild back into the charmed circle of merchant bankers...

Committee status is one reason why Guinness Mahon will not waver away from neglect...

Since his appointment in January last year, Mr Mori has worked as if he were Hercules in the Augean stables...

The picture, however, is not as clear as it may appear at first sight. Among Mr Morton's signal achievements was the disposal of Guinness Peat's substantial interest in Telerate...

The second obscure area is the valuation of Guinness Peat in relation to the underwriting price (40p a Guinness Peat share) in the Moorside deal.



Alastair Morton: aggressive

Tax cuts need enterprise

Lord Forte and Mr Walter Goldsmith of the Institute of Directors aptly chose the presentation of the Business Enterprise Award yesterday to make a double call for meaty cuts in income tax.

The question is where big cuts are going to come from.

Britain's heavy unemployment has pushed us above West Germany in the tax league for industrial countries, making us ninth out of 23 OECD countries...

Guinness Peat's net tangible assets, according to the offer document, are £43m, rising to £62m if the takeover is completed.

Fenchurch Insurance, Guinness Peat's insurance-broking subsidiary which makes £4m pretax, seems hardly to enter the calculation at all.

The third area of Mr Morton's picture where shareholders deserve enlightenment before they back his latest scheme is senior management.

Mr Morton's has given up all his executive duties. He remains on the board, Mr Graham Hill, chairman of Guinness Magon, is widely rumoured to be determined to leave the bank when a suitable successor can be found.

There is thus plenty of material for questions to be put to Mr Morton and the extraordinarily tame Lord Croham, former Treasury minister and now Guinness Peat chairman, at, or indeed before, the November 15 shareholders' meeting.

This has even affected the heart of Barclays Bank. In what has some claim to be the most extraordinary letter written by a senior bank general manager, Mr P. J. Borrett tells Lord Croham of his dismay that the board's bid for Moorside has not commanded universal support.

For good measure, Mr Borrett adds: "The Board and shareholders' first duty must be to the creditors of the Group, which implies a continuation of its present policies and Management Team."

Perhaps Mr Borrett, too, ought to ask a few supplementary questions before pledging Barclays' honour (as well as its depositors' cash)?

Otherwise, if income tax is to be cut rapidly, we are back to the expedient of juggling with the structure of tax so as to cut marginal tax rates within the same overall tax burden.

The potential here is great as in reducing the dole queues. If the major income reliefs apart from personal allowances were phased out (allowing for the new Inland Revenue calculations on the cost of pension reliefs) then again the standard rate of income tax could be cut to 20 per cent.

The changes would have to be phased over several years. But if we want lower taxes, we must plan for them. Neither ringing declarations, nor control of public spending will do the trick.

Rothschild's RITN in £399m merger with Charterhouse

By Peter Wilson-Smith Banking Correspondent

A £399m merger between Mr Jacob Rothschild's fast-growing financial services group, RITN and Northern, and the investment and banking company, Charterhouse Group, was unveiled yesterday.

The deal is one of the most significant in the changing financial industry. It will be the first link between a merchant bank and a stockbroker: RITN has a 29.9 per cent stake in brokers Kitcat & Aitken and Charterhouse owns the accepting house, Charterhouse Japhet.

RITN shareholders will have 56 per cent of the new holding company, Charterhouse J. Rothschild.

Mr Rothschild has made no secret of the need for size to compete effectively on an international basis in investment banking and financial services.

Charterhouse makes higher profits than RITN - £22.9m pretax in 1982 compared with RITN's £13.4m in the year to end-March.

Grand Met goes for 'theme' pubs

By Derek Harris Commercial Editor

Grand Metropolitan's Host Group - the former Chef and Brewer chain of 1,500 managed pubs - is to spend well over £100m over the next three years on converting its outlets to a wide range of theme pubs.

It is the most ambitious scheme yet from the big brewers to widen the appeal of pubs, especially to women and children, many of the outlets being open all day for the sale of food and non-alcoholic drinks.

Some of the refurbished pubs will aim for a traditional English ale house atmosphere, while "beer factories" will concentrate on offering the lowest priced beer in the area.

Others will have a transatlantic or nautical theme. Allied Breweries' Ind Coope southern region is planning a chain of 30 theme pubs and the first is already open.

The Host Group is also claiming a new deal for managers of the new-style pubs. The 1000 managers and partners in the Host Group were told at a Royal Albert Hall presentation yesterday of the group's plans to give managers shares that will grow in value according to performance.

What could be opening up for the brewers is a new leisure market. The Host House formula for exploiting it is a wide range of outlets from bar cafes and drive-ins for motorists to wholefood health centres and entertainment centres with video and other machines.

WALL STREET Dow lower in mixed trading

New York (AP - Dow Jones) - Stocks continued their mixed pattern in moderate trading early yesterday.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was down about four points at 1,233. But the transportation index was up 1 1/2 points and advancing issues held a 701-to-680 lead over decliners.

International Business Machines was down 1 1/2 at 125 1/2; General Instruments down 1 1/2 at 127 1/2; Telex up 1/2 to 163 1/2; Helene Curtis up 3/4 to 54 1/2; Agat up 1 1/2 to 38 1/2; General Motors up 1/2 to 78; General Electric down 1/2 at 52; Sanders Associates down 1 1/2 to 56; Union Pacific down 1/2 to 127 1/2; Coleco was 2 1/4, up 1; Digital Equipment 6 3/4, up 1/4; Aydin 3 1/2, up 1/4.



Jacob Rothschild: will bring in RITN's flair

As a marriage between Charterhouse's steady conservative management and RITN's flair and deal-making capability, shareholders are being offered shares in Charterhouse J. Rothschild on the basis of 227 shares for each 100 in RITN and a straight one-for-one exchange for Charterhouse shareholders.

Both sides insisted that the deal was a genuine merger. However, one stockbroker said yesterday: "One should not underestimate who is going to be running the show."

Intervision delays results

By Philip Robinson

Intervision Video (Holdings), which came to the Unlisted Securities Market eight months ago, yesterday delayed reporting its results for the 12 months to the end of last June.

The company says its auditors, Stoy Hayward, have yet to complete Intervision's tax provision. The company's results are now due early next week.

Intervision shares, which touched 60p in first dealings last March, eased 1p to 29p yesterday.

SE Bill reading

The Commons gave a formal first reading to the Restrictive Trade Practices (Stock Exchange) Bill yesterday. The Bill formalizes the Government's intention of exempting the Stock Exchange from appearing before the Restrictive Trade Practices Court and the terms agreed between the two sides.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 714.7 up 6.9 FT Gilts: 82.24 up 0.02 FT All Share: 442.42 up 3.60 Bargains: 20,160 Datastream USM Leaders Index: 84.1 up 0.2 New York Dow Jones Average (latest) 1231.71 down 6.59 Tokyo: Closed

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLCSE Sterling \$1.4895 up 20pts Index 63.7 unchanged DM 3.6550 up 0.02 FF 12.0250 up 0.0650 Yen 349.25 up 0.25 Dollar Index 127.2 down 0.2 DM 2.6585 NEW YORK LATEST Sterling \$1.4885 Dollar DM 2.6555 INTERNATIONAL ECU: 0.574025 SD: 0.711082

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates: Bank base rate 9 Finance houses base rate 10 Discount market loans week fixed 9 1/8-9 1/8 3 month interbank 9 1/8-9 1/8 Euro-currency rates: 3 month dollar 9 1/4-9 1/8 3 month DM 5 1/4-5 1/4 3 month Fr F13 1/2-12 1/2 US rates: Bank prime rate 11.00 Fed funds 9 1/2

Marks & Spencer

The unaudited results of the Group for the first half of the financial year ending 31st March 1984 are announced as follows: -

Table with 3 columns: 26 weeks ended (1st Oct. 1983, 2nd Oct. 1983), 52 weeks ended (31st March 1983). Rows include GROUP SALES (United Kingdom Stores, Overseas stores), GROUP PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION, TAXATION, GROUP PROFIT AFTER TAXATION, PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO MARKS AND SPENCER p.l.c., and Earnings per share.

The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 2.05p per share, compared with 1.85p last year, an increase of 10.8%. This dividend will be paid on 13th January, 1984 to shareholders whose names are on the Register of Members at the close of business on 25th November, 1983.

- Notes on 26 weeks' figures: 1. The figures have been prepared on the historical cost basis of accounting. A summary of these results has not been prepared on the current cost basis of accounting, because the Directors consider that the net adjustment is insignificant in the context of the Group figures. 2. The results of overseas subsidiaries have been consolidated using exchange rates ruling at the end of each period. Because of the current strength of the Canadian dollar, the Canadian exchange rate is materially different from that used last year. Expressed in Canadian dollar terms, compared with the first half last year, sales for the half year increased by 11% (25.8% in sterling terms) and losses reduced by 62% (57% in sterling terms). 3. At the end of each financial year the Directors allocate a proportion of the United Kingdom profits to the employees under the terms of the United Kingdom Employees' Profit Sharing Scheme. A round sum provision has been made against the half year's profit. This is not necessarily one half of the prospective allocation for the full year, which will be determined by the Directors only when the year's profits are known. Last year's profits have been adjusted by one half of last year's actual allocation. 4. To commemorate one hundred years of trading, Marks & Spencer has undertaken a nationwide programme of community projects in addition to its normal charitable giving. The cost of the Centenary projects to the Company is expected to total approximately £3.5 million. One half of the cost has been charged against the half year profits. 5. The European profit has been arrived at after charging £740,000 for pre-opening and other expenses in connection with the opening of Antwerp Store. Last year, European pre-opening expenses amounted to £157,000. 6. The taxation figure for the first half of last year has been adjusted to reflect the actual rate of taxation on the year's profit. 7. The summary of results for the year ended 31st March, 1983 does not constitute the full Financial Statements. The Reports and full Financial Statements for that year were delivered to the Registrar of Companies and the report of the auditors on them was unqualified.



NEWS IN BRIEF

Allianz to reply next week

Allianz Versicherungs will not respond to the rival £796m takeover bid for Eagle Star Holdings by BAT Industries until next week. The Allianz board has to decide whether to match the BAT offer terms of 57p for each Eagle share, or sell its 30 per cent holding in Eagle to BAT at a profit of £10m.

Pineapple seeks £1.5m

Mr Michael Ashcroft's Hawley Group is taking a 17.5 per cent stake in Pineapple Dance Studios as a result of Hawley's Procor financial services subsidiary arranging and underwriting a 5-for-6 Pineapple rights issue.

Treasury lists 45 applications

Scramble for freeport status

The Treasury yesterday announced a list of 45 possible freeports, but made it plain that only a limited number will be sanctioned on an experimental basis early next year. As a result of a Treasury minister, Mr Barney Hayhoe, declared himself "delighted" at the response, the Government is known to have doubts about whether the tax-advantageous manufacturing and assembly zones will work in Britain. The Government has never said how many will be allowed to go ahead, but the number will probably only be two or three. Given the large number of consortiums bidding, the Treasury will be able to apply the strictest tests of possible financial viability before making its choice. A clause on freeports will be inserted in the 1984 Finance Bill. South Humberside is the most hotly-contested site, with three bids. There is another application at Hull. The full list of proposed freeports, follow (applicant and location): - Associated British Ports Holding, Southampton; Barratt Scottish Properties, Aberdeen; Belfast Harbour Commission, Belfast; Blue Circle Industries, Darford, Kent; Bourneouth Borough and Dorset County Councils, Hurn Airport, Bourneouth; British Waterways Board, Sharpness Docks, Gloucestershire; Bryant Samuel Properties, Birmingham Airport, West Midlands; BWC Partnership (London), Thurrock Park, Essex; Central Regional Council, Grangemouth; Childale, Lympe industrial estate, Ashford, Kent; City of Edinburgh Council, Edinburgh; Hull Council, Hull Docks; Swansea Council, Swansea; Dundee Port Authority, Dundee; East Midlands Airport Joint Committee, East Midlands Airport, Leicestershire; Falmouth Docks & Engineering Co, Falmouth; Foyle Development Organization, Londonderry; Liverpool Airport Operators (South Humberside), North Humberside; West Midlands Airport, Birmingham; International, Solihull, West Midlands; Inverclyde District Council, Clyde estuary; Kyle & Carrick District Council, Prestwick, Ayrshire; Croydon Borough, Croydon; Manchester International Airport Authority, Manchester Airport; Metway Ports Authority, Sheerness Docks & Chatham Dockyard; Mersey Docks & Harbour Company, Liverpool port; North East Regional Airport Committee, Newcastle Airport; Northern Ireland Airports, Belfast Airport; Peace (Wales), South Glamorgan; Port of Bristol Authority, Bristol; Port of Felixstowe, Felixstowe; Renfrew Council, Clyde & Glasgow Airport, RTZ Estates, Avon Mouth & Thameside, Sally Viking Line, Manston, NE Kent; Sealink (UK), Fishguard, Harwich and Newburgh; Sunning Airport, Shetland; Simon Storage Group, North Killingholme, Southampton Airport, Southampton Airport; Southampton Council, Southend; Teignmouth Quarry Co, Teignmouth, Devon; Wallace Field, Liverpool Spelthorpe; West Midlands Airport, Birmingham International Airport.

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YOUR OWN BUSINESS

Tax relief in two new funds

The Tweedledum and Tweedledee of business expansion funds were launched this week...

The 1983/4 Baronmead Expansion Scheme is run by Baronmead Associates which began life a year ago...

BRIEFING

In contrast the Baronmead fund which raised £1.5m privately without advertising and closed oversubscribed...

Baronmead insists on a "hands-on" approach with one of their men on the board...



Mr Philip at the entrance to the St John's restaurant.

How help came just in time for the librarian's wine bar

by Patricia Tisdall

Proof that the enterprise agency can be of practical help even though it offers advice rather than cash...

The partnership, which was one of the very first small businesses aided by the London Enterprise Agency (LENTA)...

A second wine-bar restaurant opened recently in the crypt of St John's Church in Westminster...

The agency's help was crucial on two separate occasions during the start-up period...

The first crisis occurred over finance. The combined talents of the partnership produced a well-researched, well-presented business case...

By raising a second mortgage on their own home and by persuading a brother to buy out a half-share of a partner's house...

The Centre, a private venture in which £500,000 has been spent in converting a former department store in Clifton...



Elizabeth Philip at the entrance to the St John's restaurant.

mate figure of £100,000, the partnership was at its wit's end. "We spent a nightmare weekend..."

At this point she spotted an advertisement from Lenta and immediately diverted her morning commuter journey to arrive on the doorstep of Brian Wright...

Mr Wright and his colleagues promptly introduced the part-

about three months later when the final copy of the lease arrived from the GLC...

By now a great deal of money had been spent on basic building work and materials. The opening was scheduled for the autumn...

She doubts whether they could have had the lease changed without the help of the property expert loaned by Lenta...

Once it started trading, the partnership has proved well able to stand on its own feet...

Revenue generated from six days a week trading (Sundays are used for maintenance) has been sufficient to fund expansion...

These resulted in a rent agreement (inclusive of rates) which is linked to turnover and is a reflection of the overall management style...

She has tried to make this relaxed and generous - "without allowing things to get sloppy" - and also to inject glamour and excitement...

If you like your Christmas tree pink

By Derek Harris A South Wales company, Trees Unlimited, which this week received a £250,000 Government grant...

Imports account for half the market for artificial trees which is estimated to have been worth £25m last Christmas...

But Trees Unlimited, which is based in Grant and entered the market barely two years ago, found that the importers concentrated on the lower-price end...

Market leader in the artificial tree market by a big margin is Porth Textiles in the Rhondda Valley...

Roger Freebody, finance director at Trees Unlimited who set up the company with Geoff Bowden, the chairman and managing director...

The company is also attempting to meet a fashionable taste in trees which the partners believe is emerging...

Mr Freebody said: "There is a growing demand especially for more luxuriant trees..."

On average, artificial trees are replaced by households once every six years.

There are 11 colours on offer, including pink, although several shades of green are still the most popular buy.

Mr Freebody said: "There is a growing demand especially for more luxuriant trees..."

The company has also developed on the technology front. Aneurin Jones, the technical director...

Trees Unlimited, which produced 60,000 trees for last Christmas, expects to sell three times as many this season...

Trees Unlimited took off with help from the Welsh Development Agency (factories with two years free rent) and two loans...

The latest grant came from the Welsh Office.

New advice in Hull

Hull Business Centre, a local enterprise agency offering free advice and a counselling service, has been officially opened...

Funding is from local authorities including Hull City Council, but some 30 local companies are helping provide specialist advice...

From nearly 180 consultations over three months 37 new businesses have sprung up...

Contact: Mr Tony Spice, director, Hull Business Centre, 24 Arlsey Road, Hull, telephone (0482) 27266.

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MANUFACTURERS AGENT Arriving UK late November on route to Middle East. Seeking UK based Manufacturers who need representation in Florida USA or Middle East.

PROMOTION PUBLICITY AND MARKETING MARKETING CO. seeks product sales promotion specialists for various products.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY PALL MALL No Premium Prestige furn. carpet showrooms/offices all inclusive with phone + fax.

PROMOTION PUBLICITY AND MARKETING PROMOTION/HOSPITALITY Vehicle for sale. A specially built, fully equipped, comfortable and well maintained motorhome.

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BOOKS Charles W. Traylen Antiquarian Bookseller. Rare Books bought/sold - 49/50 QUARRY STREET, GUILDFORD, TEL: 372424

TELEX Our fast economical and confidential telex service. STRATEGIES FOR SURVIVAL by Philip Gibson (Ipswich edition) 01-620 8795 also on page 24

Why the present Great Depression could turn out to be worse than the Thirties

Economic notebook

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, likes to take digs at the 364 economists who, in 1981, were moved to tell his predecessor, Sir Geoffrey Howe, that his tough tax-raising Budget would "deepen the depression". On the contrary, Mr Lawson told the City recently, the beginnings of recovery dated from just that time.

Academics, however, never take kindly to having their theories slighted. Now two of those 364 critics have taken the Government to task in an exhaustive critique of the economic policies pursued in Mrs Thatcher's first term of office.

Professors Willem Buiter of the London School of Economics and Marcus Miller of Warwick University, who are rated among the best and brightest of the new generation of eclectic economists, do not even believe that Britain has yet experienced what could be called an economic recovery. We are apparently in a "growth-recession", with the growth of output remaining below the growth of productive potential.

Assuming a modest long-run growth trend of 1 1/2 per

cent, broadly in line with the experience of the 1970s after the oil crisis, the gap between potential and actual output has widened to 8.5 percentage points this year, they estimate.

"Prospects for sustained recovery, that is, a significant and lasting reduction in the gap between actual and potential output, remain poor, given current and announced future policy and the likely development of world economic activity," Buiter and Miller say.

This would mean that the Great Depression of the 1930s could turn out to be worse than the Great Depression of the 1930s. In the five years following 1932, national output grew by 4.3 per cent a year and unemployment fell from 15.6 per cent in 1932 to 7.8 per cent in 1937. Growth of this order in the next five years is not expected even by the Treasury.

One by one Buiter and Miller dissect the Government's claims to success. Inflation has been substantially reduced - but only at

great cost in lost output and jobs; a price which, at the time, monetarists said Britain would not have to pay. They argued that once people accepted the government's determination to bring inflation down they would quickly adjust their own wage and price behaviour accordingly, minimising adverse effects on the economy. Instead, behaviour changed only slowly as the recession deepened.

In addition, the chief cause of falling inflation was not so much adherence to strict targets for money growth, which repeatedly overshoot them, but a continuing fiscal squeeze which deflated demand, the professors argue.

They also have disconcerting things to say about the "productivity phoenix" - the claim that the recession, by weeding out the weak and inefficient, has speeded the transition to new, higher productivity uses.

Buiter and Miller suggest that the rapid increase in productivity since 1980 can be almost completely explained

by two factors: in contrast to previous recessions, companies have not taken on labour in the upswing because they do not believe it will be strong or sustained; and widespread scrapping of least efficient plant and equipment has raised the average productivity of what is left.

"The current productivity record of much of British manufacturing industry is like the cricket team that improves its batting average by only playing its better batsmen! As long as the tail-enders score some runs, however, it would surely be better to play them even if it does lower the side's batting average."

If productivity growth were indeed set upon a higher trend, continued contractionary policies would give rise to even higher unemployment, the professors warn.

"The Macroeconomic Consequences of a Change in Regime: The UK under Mrs Thatcher" by Willem Buiter and Marcus Miller. Revision of paper presented to the Brookings Panel on Economic Activity on September 15/16 1983.

Frances Williams

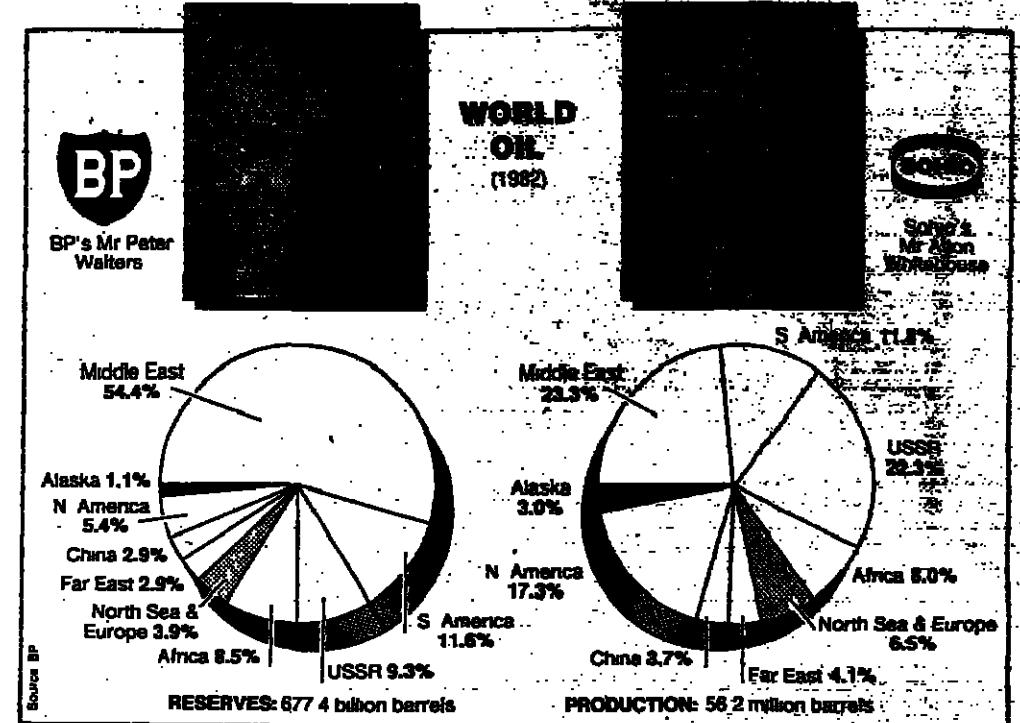
BP's dual American policy: heads we win, tails we win

Bids close today for the tender offer for part of BP's Forties Field from which the company is expected to raise a substantial sum. Much of BP's funding, however, now comes from North America where, as David Young, Energy Correspondent, shows, its double-headed attack on the market has provoked criticism.

By this evening there will be some new names in the oil industry and BP will be better off by at least £260m possibly even double that.

The newcomers will have a stake in the North Sea's largest and most productive field as well as considerable tax advantages. BP will have cash to go out and do what it does best: search for oil.

The sale of 12 per cent of the Forties Field by BP is being made by tender with the bids closing today. BP set a minimum price of £3.25m for each of the 40 per cent units on sale. The remaining shares will be sold at 1 per cent units. Brokers estimate that BP



could raise more than double the £260m from companies which are able to eliminate tax

payments fully through offsetting exploration and development spending in future years. The Government acted to prevent the tax advantages being retrospective but, it seems, that has done little to diminish interest in the sale.

BP's chairman, Mr Peter Walters, says: "We will get more than the minimum sum but we will not know how much until we examine the bids and assess the striking price."

The sale has attracted most of the companies already operating in the North Sea, but what has surprised BP is the interest from companies with no previous oil industry interests.

"There are some very surprising bids," said a BP spokesman. "Even for a cash-rich company such as BP - dollars flow through the transalaskan pipeline into coffers of BP North America and Sohio, BP's US associate - the cash from the Forties sell-off comes at a convenient time."

The development of the South East Forties field will be given the go-ahead by the end of this year and BP will have to place orders for the necessary hardware. The cost of the South East Forties will be higher because of the Government's insistence that techniques originally planned by BP should be backed by more conventional recovery systems so that more of the oil in the field can be brought ashore.

And in China BP has five exploration concessions in the South China Sea. Drilling is due to start on the first of these, with costs likely to be similar to those in the North Sea.

Elsewhere, BP is in the position of being able to use BP North America as its source of funds. The decision to finance BP's exploration on the North West shelf of Australia from New York points to the way BP will develop and utilise its assets in North America.

How effectively this can be done depends on how the BP set-up in North America is viewed. Is it inefficient in allowing BP North America (BPNA) and Sohio to develop and compete in broadly similar areas, or is it sensible to adopt a policy described by some as "heads we win, tails we win"?

The first view has its supporters. BPNA is involved in minerals through its stake in Amseco and Sohio owns the Kennecott copper mines. BP has coal interests in the US, Sohio owns the Big Ben Coal Company. Both have holdings in the transalaskan pipeline, and while BP has transferred its Alaskan oil fields to Sohio, both companies are exploring for oil in other areas of Alaska.

Sohio is actively looking for exploration opportunities outside the US to absorb its cash surplus from Alaska and BP is determined to maintain its role as a world leader in oil exploration.

However, on closer examination, the view favoured by the BP main board of separate development in the US by the two companies is understandable.

BP would find it difficult, because of US anti-trust regulations, to increase its share of Sohio from its present 53 per cent, and although it is entitled

to a majority on the board BP is content to have only three directors.

Mr Alastair Manton, president of BPNA, says: "Sohio is an extremely well-run oil company and all BP proposals are discussed by the BP board in London."

"As the major shareholder, we have the power of veto, but Sohio has never done anything, or suggested anything, which we haven't approved of."

"There are areas which Sohio doesn't want to get involved in while BP takes the view that as a major oil company we should. Therefore, we can become involved in these areas through BPNA."

Sohio's new-found wealth is what has led it into potential competition with BPNA. Ironically, the Sohio profits come from the Alaskan assets which BP swapped for 53 per cent of the company in 1969.

Mr David Atton, vice president of corporate strategy for Sohio, says:

"On general technical matters we have an exchange of information with BP in London and BPNA in New York, but BP does not interfere with our strategy."

"Our planning is done for the benefit of all our stockholders - it just happens that 53 per cent of the stock is held by BP. We compete with BP and we cooperate with BP."

"We compete with BP and we cooperate with BP"

- SOHIO (53% OWNED BY BP)

Mr Atton's own appointment illustrates the help that BP has given to Sohio, which at the time of the takeover was an ultra-conservative petrochemical testing company with steady if unspectacular earnings from its two refineries and a strong marketing position in Ohio.

He was among a group of BP people transferred from London to help break into new areas of exploration and production. After returning to London, he left BP for two years in other industries before returning to the US to become an employee of Sohio, which is now first in the US in terms of oil reserves and second behind Exxon in terms of production.

Sohio remains a comparatively conservative company, which has used Alaska profits since 1977 to clear its debts. But last week it announced a \$36 billion ten-year investment programme, exploration.

BPNA has diversified more adventurously into a wide range of non-oil areas.

However, the jewel in BPNA's crown remains BP Alaska, with its holding in the transalaskan pipeline and oil field leases in Alaska, including the Kuparuk field beside Prudhoe Bay.

It is in this area that any clash with Sohio would arise if those who take the view that there is too much duplication between the two operations were correct.

HAPPILY, THE BUCHANAN BLEND IS STARTING TO SHOW ITS AGE.



His new "Buchanan Blend" was a smooth marriage between the consistency of grain whiskies and the character of malt whiskies.

And its success was rapid and vast.

The Buchanan Blend became a favoured drink everywhere from Music Halls to noble households and founded a world-wide export market.

While James Buchanan went on to become a Peer, a philanthropist and the owner of two Derby winners.

THE BUCHANAN BLEND TODAY

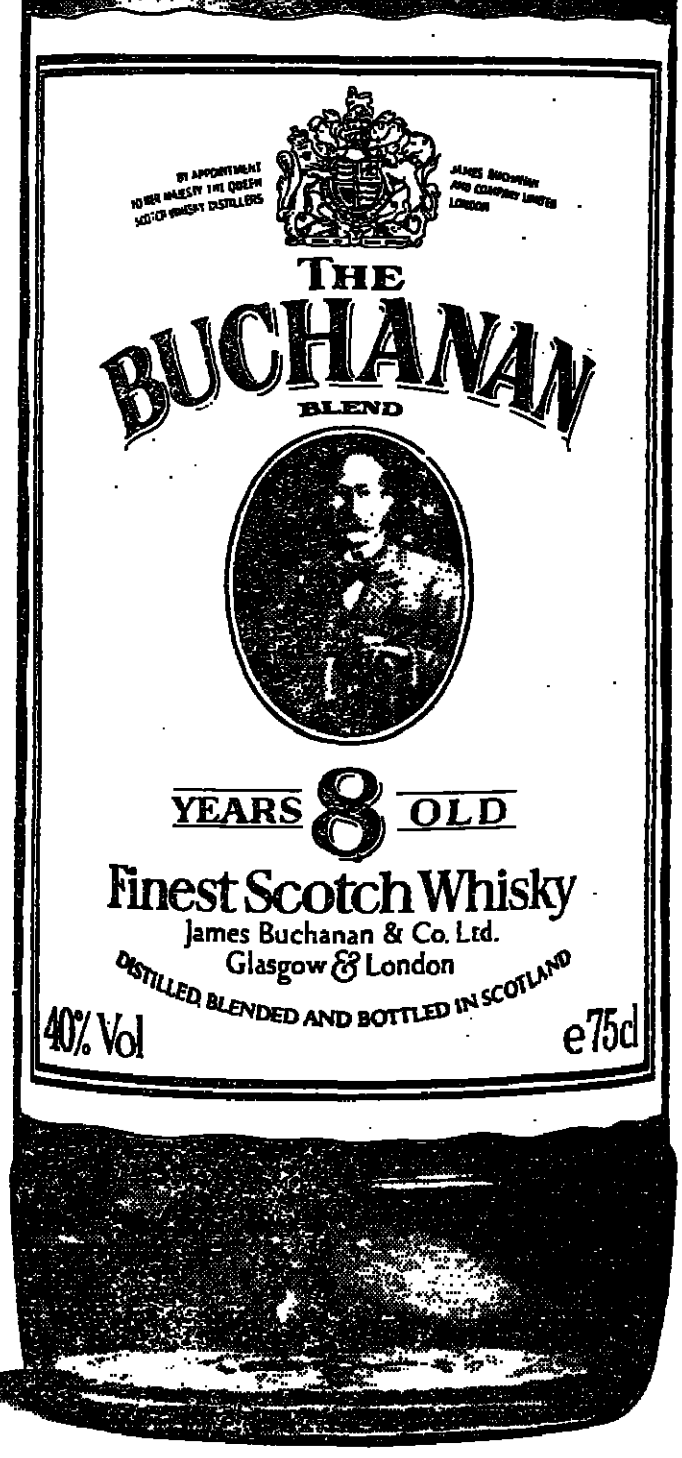
The Buchanan Blend may not be the easiest brand to find in the shops.

But it rewards the determined seeker.

As already mentioned, the youngest whisky in the Blend is a full 8 years old.

Which is rare even among the good quality brands.

And another distinctive difference is the goodly measure of matured malt whisky that can be tasted in every dram of The Buchanan Blend.



A little extra maturity makes remarkable differences to whisky. That's why the minimum of 3 years maturing necessary to become a "Scotch Whisky" is not enough for the quality brands.

It is exactly this pursuit of excellence which ensures that the youngest whisky in The Buchanan Blend is a full 8 years old - a fact now proudly displayed on the bottle.

Of course, you can find even older whiskies, but generally at much higher prices.

It is simply The Buchanan Blend's lot to be somewhat superior among the good quality brands.

ANOTHER AGE

Apart from the new label, The Buchanan Blend has long shown its age in a quite different sense: it is one of the earliest of the great whisky names still enduring.

Back in the 1880's, whisky was unpopular outside Scotland.

It varied widely in quality and strength and many attempts were being made to balance the drink by blending.

One of the first men to succeed with such a blend was James Buchanan, once a £10-a-year Glasgow shipping clerk.



مركزنا من الأصل

Green pa All-1

The quality

APPOINTMENTS

Cornhill Insurance: Mr Owen Green, managing director of BTR, and Mr Norman Ireland, the financial director of BTR, have joined the board. Mr Ireland takes over as chairman.

Bresgreen (Holdings): Mr F. R. Agar has been promoted to deputy chairman. He will relinquish his position as chairman and managing director of Executive Cleaning Group. Mr R. Pope has been appointed managing director of Exclusive.

Shell UK: Sir Francis Tombs has joined the board as a non-executive director.

Trident Television: Sir Gordon Booth has been made a director.

Scottish Offshore Investors: Mr I. T. H. Logie has become a director.

Hogg Robinson (London): Mr P. E. Paulson becomes chairman and Mr B. J. Budin managing director. Messrs C. W. M. Berkeley, R. Carbery, T. J. Carden, R. E. Galbraith, N. M. Greenwood, J. A. M. Harrod, M. Howe, M. W. O'Brart, J. Seager and R. J. Webster have been made directors.

Vesper Hovermarine: Mr Eason Furnell has been made managing director.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	110%
Consolidated Crds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

• 7 day deposit on basis of tender 200,000, 50% 10,000 up to 200,000, 60% 200,000 and over, 70%.

Racing: The champion jockey talks to Michael Seely after yesterday's inquiry

Carson admits depression after he escapes ban

Willie Carson left Portman Square a relieved man yesterday after being cleared of careless riding at Nottingham. "I thought I'd be going hunting on Saturday," the champion jockey said, "but now I could well be riding forward in the November Handicap for John Dunlop."



Willie Carson in happier mood after his hearing yesterday (Photograph: Orde Eliason)

none of my business. But I've watched some of the cases on television and I'm amazed. "If a horse decides to swerve, there's nothing any jockey in the world can do about it for a

A school that is heading for top of the form

By John Karter "If there is a ratio between enthusiasm and success this place is going to provide an ideal environment for the young rider."

Doncaster

Draw advantage: 5 to 8f, high numbers best. Total Double: 2.15, 3.15, 7.15, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45

Luck helps Webbers to land double

Anthony Webber rode a 169-1 double on Dresden Belle and Priests' Luck for his father, John, at Lutchester yesterday.

Young gymnast finds herself in starring role

A small bee takes the floor as understudy to the queen

The role of leading lady in the performances by Soviet gymnasts at Wembley tomorrow and Sunday has fallen on the diminutive shoulders of Olga Mostepanova.

Sandown Park

Total: double 3.0, 4.0. Treble 2.30, 3.30 (2 legs only). 2.0 PIRBRIGHT CHASE (handicap: £2,338; 2m 4f (68yd) (4 runners))

Doncaster selections

By Our Racing Staff 1.15 Bargounize, 1.45 Mickie Fly, 2.15 Dark Proposal, 2.45 Gentle Down.

Difficult hurdle looms

The chances of Great Britain taking part in the Olympic Games will depend largely upon their results in the international tournament in West Berlin, from April 28-30.

Redcar results

1.5 RABBITHOPPER STAKES (27-28; 27-30) 5f. 1.5 RABBITHOPPER STAKES (27-28; 27-30) 5f. 1.5 RABBITHOPPER STAKES (27-28; 27-30) 5f.

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Redcar results

2.30 WITHINGTON CHASE (handicap: £2,204; 3m 118yd) (3) 201 129-12 EBBERTY (K Hemmings) F Walsby 6-11-11 S Shelton

Doncaster selections

By Our Racing Staff 2.0 Lucybar, 2.30 Everett, 3.0 Noddy's Ryde, 3.30 Military Band, 4.0 Watchet.

Difficult hurdle looms

The chances of Great Britain taking part in the Olympic Games will depend largely upon their results in the international tournament in West Berlin, from April 28-30.

Redcar results

3.0 NOVEMBER CHASE (novices: £2,159; 2m 118yd) (3) 9-31811 HOT MATCH (Mrs S Stewart) G Pritchard-Gordon 6-11-2 S Smith Epinal

Doncaster selections

By Our Racing Staff 2.45 GANTON HANDICAP (27-28; 27-30) 5f. 2.45 GANTON HANDICAP (27-28; 27-30) 5f.

Difficult hurdle looms

The chances of Great Britain taking part in the Olympic Games will depend largely upon their results in the international tournament in West Berlin, from April 28-30.

SPORTS COUNCIL

Attack by Jeeps on failure to stamp out use of drugs

There could be as many as 15 British sportsmen and women on the verge of being banned for drug-taking according to Dick Jeeps, the chairman of the Sports Council.

CRICKET

Tailenders foil West Indies

Delhi, (Agencies) - West Indies' hopes of victory raised when the improbable task of making 314 in 134 minutes and 30 mandatory overs, were left for two to do at the end with Greenidge unbeaten on 72.

Stiff test for Pakistan

Perth (AFP) - Pakistan face their stiffest test in their Australian tour when they meet Western Australia in a four-day match starting at the WACA ground today.

Fast deliveries

Kent County Cricket Club have launched a £30,000 appeal at the Canterbury headquarters, to provide a building, which could be completed by 1986 and is likely to include a "fast food" area, a shop, and a member's bar.

Young gymnast finds herself in starring role

A small bee takes the floor as understudy to the queen

The role of leading lady in the performances by Soviet gymnasts at Wembley tomorrow and Sunday has fallen on the diminutive shoulders of Olga Mostepanova.

HOCKEY

Difficult hurdle looms

The chances of Great Britain taking part in the Olympic Games will depend largely upon their results in the international tournament in West Berlin, from April 28-30.

RACKETS

Harrow seeded to retain Old Boys cup

The Public Schools Old Boys' rackets doubles championships for the Noel Bruce Cup has been brought forward in the new season and tomorrow sees the first full day of competition at Queen's Club.

Olympic champions finish fourth

Karachi, Pakistan, (AFP) India, the reigning Olympic champions, finished fourth in the 1983 World Cup Hockey tournament by defeating New Zealand 2-1 in their last match here yesterday.

DEATHS
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Exceptionally spacious two bedroom
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Selection of 2 bedroom Mansions
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Charming family house, well kept
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Mansions 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,
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Dishes, bronzes, Indian art objects.

WANTED
DIAMONDS and JEWELLERY
Specialists in diamonds, pearls,
precious stones.

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Attractive cards around
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FOR THE POTATO MARKETING BOARD

LEGAL NOTICES
THE COMPANIES ACT 1948
NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

EXPERIENCED
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For Rolls and Bentley
at North West county house.

APPLY P. I. MITLES
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Chippendale, Wiltshire.
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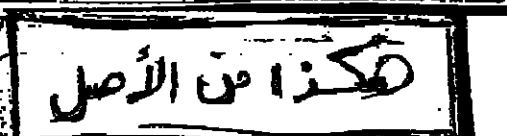
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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

- 6.00 Cardiff AM: News and information... 6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Fern Britton... 9.00 My Music: Early morning treat... 10.30 Play School: 10.55 Play Ideas...

TV-am

- 6.25 Good Morning Britain with Nick Owen and Anne Diamond... 12.00 We'll Tell You a Story: Includes the story of Confucius...

ITV/LONDON

- 9.25 Thames news headlines... 12.00 We'll Tell You a Story... 3.55 Play School: It's Friday... 7.20 Carry On Up the Khyber...



Judi Dench, Michael Williams: A Fine Romance (ITV, 8.30pm)

GOOD BEHAVIOUR

Leonard's adaptation of the Molly Keane novel, continues on its winning way (BBC 2, 9.25pm)...

CHOICE

Something happening when Richard pops into her bed come to nothing. And yet, despite everything, Jim Parker's merry little Irish jig keeps on dancing in and out of her mind...

BBC 2

- 9.08 Daytime on Two: The line-up of educational programmes... 12.00 We'll Tell You a Story... 3.55 Play School: It's Friday...

CHANNEL 4

- 2.40 Film: Young Cassidy (1984) Well-written (by John Whiting) adaptation of the early sequences of Sean O'Casey's autobiography... 4.45 The Munsters: Eddie, doing badly in school sports...

Radio 4

- 6.00 News Briefing... 6.10 Farming Today... 6.25 Shipping Forecast... 12.00 News: International Assignment... 12.05 Morning Story: 'An Unspeaking Fellow' by Guy de Maupassant...

Radio 2

- News on the hour (except 8.00 pm and 8.30 am) major bulletins 7.00, 8.00, 1.00 pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight... 10.00 The Kings Singers... 10.30 Langham Chamber Orchestra...

Radio 1

- News on the half-hour 6.30 am 8.30 pm, then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight... 10.00 The Kings Singers... 10.30 Langham Chamber Orchestra...

WORLD SERVICE

- 6.00 Newsday: 7.00 World News... 10.00 News: 10.30 World News... 12.00 News: 12.30 World News...

FREQUENCIES

Radio 1: 105.3kHz/285m; 108.9kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 90.9kHz/330m; Radio 3: 121.5kHz/247m; VHF 90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m; VHF 92-95; Capital: 154.8kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; World Service MF 648kHz/453m.

OPERA & BALLET

ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA: 5.30pm: The Tales of Hoffmann... THE ROYAL OPERA: 7.30pm: The Tales of Hoffmann...

CONCERTS

BARBICAN MALL: 7.30pm: The Kings Singers... THE ROYAL CHAPEL: 7.30pm: The Kings Singers...

THEATRES

ADRIAN PHOENIX: 7.30pm: The Tales of Hoffmann... THE ROYAL CHAPEL: 7.30pm: The Tales of Hoffmann...

ENTERTAINMENT

ALPHAVILLE: 8.30pm: 379 6233 6333... THE ROYAL CHAPEL: 7.30pm: The Tales of Hoffmann...

THEATRES

CHURCHILL: 8.15pm: 18 min... THE ROYAL CHAPEL: 7.30pm: The Tales of Hoffmann...

THEATRES

THEATRE 725: 8.30pm: 379 6233 6333... THE ROYAL CHAPEL: 7.30pm: The Tales of Hoffmann...

THEATRES

LYTTLETON: 8.30pm: 379 6233 6333... THE ROYAL CHAPEL: 7.30pm: The Tales of Hoffmann...

THEATRES

PALACE: 8.30pm: 379 6233 6333... THE ROYAL CHAPEL: 7.30pm: The Tales of Hoffmann...

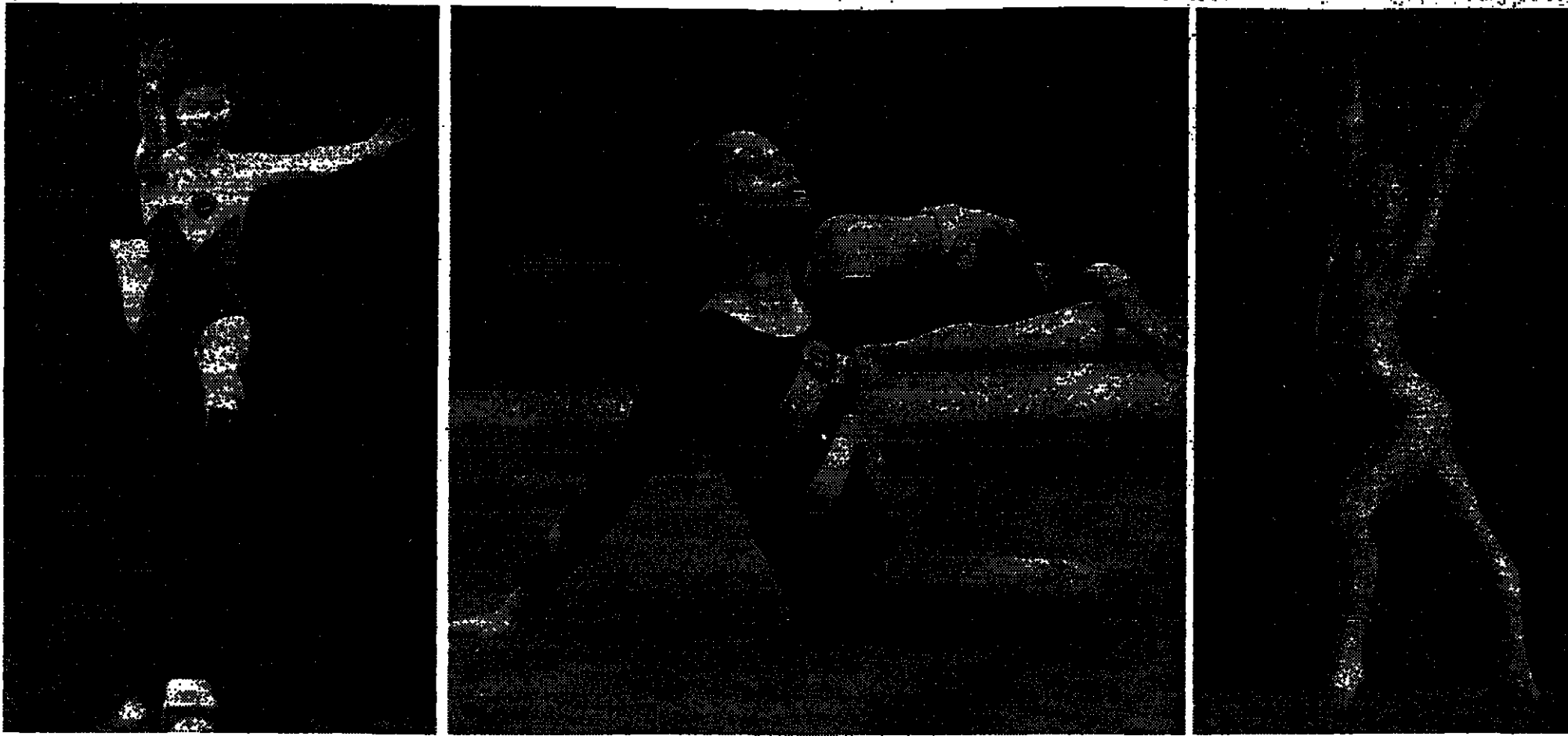
THEATRES

ROYAL COURT: 8.30pm: 379 6233 6333... THE ROYAL CHAPEL: 7.30pm: The Tales of Hoffmann...

CINEMAS

ACADEMY: 7.30pm: 379 6233 6333... THE ROYAL CHAPEL: 7.30pm: The Tales of Hoffmann...

Russian teenagers bring grace and poise to Wembley



Poetry in motion: The annual display of teenage acrobatic genius at Wembley (from left) Olga Bicherova, Tatiana Frolova and Natalia Ilienka (Photographs: Chris Cole)

Women's hospital to close next year

By Nicholas Timmins, Health Services Correspondent
The Government yesterday approved the closure of the South London Hospital for Women, the only general hospital in Britain to guarantee treatment by women...

Divorce Bill to facilitate clean break

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor
Changes in the divorce laws of England and Wales, notably in the law governing financial provision, and minor changes in the Scottish law are proposed...

Syrian proposal seizes initiative in Geneva

Continued from page 1
It is now throwing its weight behind a formula that just might permit the conference to end in official accord but that seems unlikely ever to gain Israel's approval...

Jobless fall by 73,400

Continued from page 1
September about 395,000 people were in jobs, training or early retirement instead of claiming unemployment benefits as a result of these measures...

Frank Johnson in the Commons
Jenkins blinds us in the art of darkness

The chamber was several times affected by a power failure during the debate on foreign affairs last night. All power failures connected with foreign affairs are at the moment fashionably blamed on Sir Geoffrey Howe...

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events, Royal engagements, New exhibitions, The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,278, and other daily news snippets.

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